Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MARCH 25, 1868. NUMBER 72.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

IMPEACHMENT.

Re-assembling of the Court—Replication of the Impeachment Managers—The Application for Time Again Considered—Court Retires for Consultation—Trial to Proceed Monday Next—Proceedings in the House—Discussion of the Replication.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Exports and Drawbacks.

The bill to regulate the presentation of bills to the President and return thereof was considered.

Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out the section providing that a bill presented to the President and not returned by him with his objections within the ten days specified, shall become a law, and making it his duty to return it to the Secretary of State, who is to certify that it has become a law. The amendment was lost after some debate and the bill passed, twenty-nine against ten. Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Bayard, Davis, Doolittle, Dixon, McCreery, Morton, Norton, Saulsbury and Williams.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the joint resolution to place at the disposal of the Lincoln Monument Association certain captured ordinance.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee to Audit the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported favorably on the bill making an appropriation for the expenses for the trial of impeachment of Andrew Johnson and other contingent expenses for the year ending June 30th, 1868. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an order that the order in regard to the admission to the galleries be suspended until further order, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms shall take care that order be observed in the galleries during the trial of impeachment, and authorizing him to arrest and bring before the Senate any person violating order, and to take care that no person enter the diplomatic, ladies' and reporters' galleries but those entitled to admission. Laid over.

The Clerk of the House appeared and announced that the House had adopted a replication to the answer of the President of the United States.

One o'clock having arrived, the President *pro tem* vacated the chair for the Chief Justice, who took his seat, ordering proclamation, which was made accordingly by the Sergeant-at-arms.

Meantime the counsel for the President, Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis, Evarts, Nelson and Groesbeck entered and took their seats.

At five minutes past one the Managers were announced and took their seats, with the exception of Mr. Stevens, who was absent.

The House was announced immediately and the members disposed themseves outside the bar.

The minutes of the session of yesterday were read by the Secretary, who also read the announcement of the adoption of a replication by the House.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of the Managers, then said Mr. President: I am charged by the Managers with the duty of presenting the replication offered by the House of Representatives as follows:

Replication by the House of Representatives of the United States to the answer of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives of the United States have considered the several answers of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to the several articles of impeachment against him, by them exhibited in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States, and reserving to themselves the advantage of exception to the insufficiency of his answer to each and all of the several articles of impeachment exhibited against said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do deny each and every averment in said several answers, or either of them, which denies or traverses the acts, intents, crimes, or misdemeanors charged against said Andrew Johnson, in said articles of impeachment, or either of them, and for replication to the said answer do say that the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors mentioned in the said articles, and that the said House of Representatives are ready to prove the same.

Senator JOHNSON said: Mr. Chief Justice—I move that an authenticated copy be presented to the Counsel for the President: Agreed to.

The Chief Justice—Last evening a motion was pending on the part of the Counsel for the President that such a time should be allowed for their preparation as the Senate should please to determine upon. The Senator from Maryland, (Johnson) presented an order which will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the order providing that ten days' time be allowed.

Mr. SUMNER—Mr. President, I send to the Chair an amendment, to come immediately after the word "ordered," being in the nature of a substitute.

The Secretary read the amendment as follows: That, now that a replication has been filed, the Senate, adhering to its rules already adopted, shall proceed with the trial from day to day, Sundays excepted, lest otherwise ordered or on reasons shown.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I move that the Senate retire to consider that order.

Mr. SUMNER, and others; No, no. Yeas and nays demanded and ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill, (Me.,) Morrill, (N. H.,) Morton, Norton, Patterson, (N. H.,) Patterson, (Tenn.,) Saulsbury, Sprague, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey and Williams—29.

Nays—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull and Wilson—23.

So the Senate retired for consultation at 1:25.

After the Senators had retired, Mr. Stevens was discovered sitting to the left and rear of the President's desk, having entered unnoticed during the proceedings.

Meantime, the galleries, hitherto very quiet, rippled with fans and chit-chat, while on the floor the seats saved to Senators were invaded by knots of members and others in conversation.

At 3:25 the Senate re-appeared.

Order having been restored, the Chief Justice said: I am directed to inform the counsel the Senate have agreed to an order in response to their application, which will be read:

Ordered—That the Senate will commence the trial of the President upon the articles of impeachment exhibited against him on Monday, the 30th day of March, and proceed thereon with all dispatch, under the rules of the Senate sitting upon the trial of impeachment.

After a momentary pause the Chief Justice asked: Have the counsel for the respondent anything to proposes.

The counsel bowed in acquiescence to the decision.

Mr. BUTLER, one of the Managers, said: If the Chair will allow me, I will give notice to the witnesses to appear here on Monday, the 30th instant, at half past twelve o'clock.

On motion of Senator WILSON, the Court then adjourned until the date named at half past twelve o'clock, and the Chief Justice vacated the Chair, which was immediately resumed by the President *pro tem*, Senator WADE, who called the Senate to order.

Mr. GRIMES moved to go into Executive Session, which, after a vain attempt by Senator ANTHONY to call up the report of the Committee on Rules, prevailed, and the Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committee on Elections reported against both Mr. Kerr and Mr. Young, from Kentucky, and that the Governor of that State be notified of the vacancy. Laid over.

The Postoffice appropriation bill was verbally amended and goes to the President.

Similar action was taken with the post route bill.

The Senate bill amending the act of March 3d, 1837, providing for the prompt settlement of public accounts, was passed.

REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

Mr. BOUTWELL reported a replication to the President's answer, which was read. [The replication appears in Senate proceedings.]

Mr. SPALDING inquired from Mr. Boutwell whether the President had denied he was guilty under the articles?

Mr. FARNSWORTH said the President admits facts and denies the guilt.

Mr. SPALDING added, the Managers would be met by legal critics in the Senate, and they had better be careful how they drew up their replication.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the attention of the Managers had been drawn to the peculiar form, "filed on behalf of the President," but that the answer was in substance that he was not guilty. Therefore, the form of the replication was different from that usually used in similar cases. The answer to some of the articles amounted to a demurrer merely, but on the whole the Managers had chosen to treat the answer as a plea of not guilty. The Managers were of the opinion that no advantage could be taken as against the House of Representatives to the form of replication now reported. He was willing to allow an hour for criticism as to form of replication.

Mr. WOODWARD wished to call the attention of the Managers to the fact that the answer of the President to the eleventh article amounted to a demurrer. His own opinion was the demurrer was very conclusive. He did not think there was any impeachable offenses charged in the eleventh article. As the answer put that point in issue, which was a legal question, and amounted to a demurrer. He thought there should be a special replication to that part of the answer, or a joining of demurrer. This general replication did not join any issue in that article at all, and was what might be called a departure in pleading.

Mr. BINGHAM said the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Woodward) would find the eleventh article, like many other articles exhibited against the President, charged him with misdemeanor or high crime in office, so there was no departure whatever in the replication. He desired to call the attention of the gentleman and the House to the fact, that while the answer does contain much that is argumentative, and much that might be called a demurrer, such a thing was never allowed at all in an impeachment. There never had been a demurrer entertained in the Senate or in the peers of England. There was nothing on record. A demurrer did not lie in such cases. Special pleading was unknown in the whole proceeding. The President's answer to the eleventh article expressly denied that he committed a crime, and was therefore a plea of not guilty. Here was the clause which contained the general denial:

"And this respondent, further answering the said eleventh article, denies that by means or reason of anything in said article alleged this respondent, as President of the United States, did, on the 21st day of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit, or that he was guilty of, a high misdemeanor in office."

He claimed that by parliamentary law that amounted to the same thing as if he had said he was not guilty of the crimes alleged against him in manner and form as charged. Forms were nothing in these matters. Substance was everything. The replication was of substance, and there was no departure. He would like to see Andrew Johnson go into the Senate of the United States, and by presenting a demurrer confess the averment in the article. No such rule obtained, because a demurrer admitted everything that is well pleaded.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, presumed that the objection taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania had reference to making the replication what it really ought to be. He (Mr. Wood) thought this was a question which the Court might determine. It was very desirable, however, that whatever course the House should take, it should exercise the utmost care, and should reserve to itself the right to instruct and direct the Managers. He would take exception to the phraseology of the replication, which declares to be "in the name of all the people of the United States." We know, said he, that that is not the fact. There is not a man here who can rise in his place and seriously and candidly declare that the people of the United States have authorized the House to act on this question, or that any member of the House was ever elected on such issue. Therefore it is false in fact that the House of Representatives is acting for and representing "all the people of the United States." We have had no representations made to this House from any portion of the people of the United States in favor of this procedure, except by a handful of office seekers, who expect to receive personal advantage from the result. The Managers represent the House of Representatives, and only the House of Representatives, and representing this House they are its agents. One of the Managers, the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham) took upon himself to bully the Senate. He told the Senate to say whether it would observe its rules, and yesterday the same honorable Manager undertook to criticise severely, and in my judgment improperly, decisions of the Chief Justice of the United States, sitting as presiding officer in that Court. It will not do to say that the gentleman is alone responsible for these things. The Managers are acting in behalf of the House, and, therefore, it is that I, as one member of the House, desire to enter my protest against any conduct on the part of these Managers that is not sufficiently decorous and commensurate with the dignity and gravity of such occasion. Who, for instance, authorized the Managers to say yesterday they would present their replication to the Senate at one o'clock today? Is it the replication of the Managers or of House of Representatives? I contend that in the absence of any action on that question by the House of Representatives, it was an assumption of duty, an arrogance of power, on the part of the Managers to declare to the Senate they would at one o'clock to-day present this replication, and I find in the Baltimore papers of to-day this replication. Sir, are we nobody? Do the gentlemen who have been selected by this House to represent it in the Senate constitute themseives the House of Representatives?

Mr. BOUTWELL said he had understood the opinion of the gentleman from New York to be that the replication professes to reply "in the name of all the people of the United States," and that as that gentleman does not agree to it, therefore it is not a good replication. If that were so, that would be an end of the whole prosecution.

Mr. WOOD said he had stated that no portion of the people of the United States had authorized this action, and that therefore it did not represent "all the people of the United States," and, indeed, did not represent any of the people.

Mr. BUTLER replied the Representatives of the people usually represent them; but the gentleman has not even the merit of originality in his objection. The form is one that has been used five hundred years, lacking eight. The objection was made to it once before, and only once, when the people of England, smarting under the usurpation and tyranny of Charles the first, not having any provision in their Constitution, as we have, by which that tyrant could be brought to justice, went outside of their Constitution, and in a perfectly legal manner, as I understand and believe, brought Charles to justice. When proclamation was made that they were proceeding "in the name of all the people of England," one of the King's adherents got up and said, "no; all the people do not consent to it." So the gentleman has at least precedent for what he has done, and I wish we could follow out the precedent in this Court, because the Court inquired who made the objection and tried to find the offender for the purpose of punishing him. (Laughter.) But he could not be found, and afterwards turned out to be a woman. (laughter) the wife of Gen. Fairfax, who rattled on that occasion from the rest of the Commons. It is said by the gentleman from New York that this replication is in a Baltimore paper. I take issue with this fact. This replication was corrected in form at fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock this day. It is copied in part from the great precedents, so far as they apply, and therefore any paper could publish something like it.

Mr. WOOD intimated the Managers had probably altered it after they had sent it to the papers; but he had it here in the Baltimore *American*, with the names of the Managers attached.

Mr. BUTLER—And as the names of the Managers are not attached to the replication, that ends the matter. When we make a replication we do not attach our names to it, but expect the Speaker of the House and Clerk of the House, by order of the House, to attach their names so to it.

Mr. WOOD again intimated the replication was altered after it was given to the papers.

Mr. BUTLER said: We never altered it at all. This is a mere formal proceeding. There can be no demurrer, can be no side issues, and all that the President's answer can amount to is a plea of not guilty, with a stump speech in the belly. (Laughter.) That is all. I trust the House will not receive any lectures or any suggestion as to the propriety of language or conduct from the gentleman who stands as yet under its censure for a violation of all parliamentary rules.

Mr. WOOD—The highest compliment of my life.

Twelve o'clock having arrived, the session of Monday closed, and the session of Tuesday commenced.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said it would seem from the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) that this matter is never to cease being the subject of levity. The impeachment of the President, from the beginning of the proceedings, has been treated, not only as mere matter of form, but as subject for trifling. The gentleman from Massachusetts tells us, when the question was raised in England, whether impeachment was in the name of the people, some one exclaimed it was not, and he said that person was understood to be a ranting old woman. Well, sir, it is not necessary for old women to come here and rant, for we have plenty of ranters in the House of Representatives.

Mr. BLAINE—On which side of the House?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I suppose the gentleman knows. He is a very fair specimen himself. The gentleman from Massachusetts I understand to say this replication is a mere formal matter. That may be the understanding of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and we have the statement of a leading Manager, last evening, that, anticipating the answer presented by the President, the Managers had prepared a replication. There could be no other construction put on his language, than that the Managers, before they heard a word of the answer, had prepared in form a replication. They do not consider the facts of the case; they do not look upon the President's declaration and answer, either specifically or generally, but prepare and present to this House a replication in form to what they suppose the answer of the President will be. I said last night, I did not desire the Managers on the part of the House, much as I respect them as individuals, and much as I have confidence in them as gentlemen, to answer in my name at there own desire. Every one of them was known to have convicted the President without regard to his answer, when they were appointed as Managers. The gentleman from Ohio tells us the replication is a short traverse of all the material allegations in the answer and denial of matters and things set up. Is the impeachment of the President so much a matter of form that whatever he may answer the Managers are prepared with a general denial of it? Is that the form and proceeding by which you are to remove the Chief Magistrate of this nation? Suppose the President had confessed many of the facts charged, and I understand he does admit many, are the Managers prepared in advance with a general denial of all matters and things set up by the President? Are the Managers prepared to deny, recklessly and without regard to facts, whatever the President may say? I do not want these gentlemen to file an answer for me. I don't want them to be authorized to act in my name even at the hazard of being called by the gentleman from Massachusetts a ranting old woman. So far as the President has undertaken to state the facts, and give a narration of what has transpired, I believe he has stated God's truth, and I believe the majority of the House believe that what he has stated is true. Why, then, should not this House, with equal frankness and sincerity, admit on the record whatever is true of what the President has stated? Why cannot we consider the answer, section by section, fact by fact, and whenever we find that the President has stated the truth, admit that in our replication? Why send out to the country a false replication, a replication denying those truths, which we know to be true? Why tell the country that all the President has said is a lie, when we know most of it is true?

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pa., would like the gentleman to state, as a lawyer, whether he could point to any case of impeachment tried, except on the general issue of not guilty? Whether any other issue could be made, any other replication could be filed, than substantially that which had been prepared to-day.

Mr. ELDRIDGE repeated those portions of the President's answer which were true, and which as they could not be denied by witnesses, should be admitted. By this means they would narrow down the issue and save expense and time.

Mr. WILLIAMS, adverting to the President's answer, said there was a difference of opinion among the Managers whether they should not have demanded that the President, in presenting his answer, should specifically plead guilty or not guilty: but the majority held the answer might be considered a general plea of not guilty. Replying to Mr. Eldridge, he said: The gentleman from Wisconsin asseverates here that all the facts stated in the answer of the President are true, or, to use his identical language, "are God's truth." I do not think God ever recognized truths of that sort. (Laughter.) Does the gentleman say the speeeches charged to have been made by the President at St. Louis and Cleveland and Washington were not made?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—The President says he did not make them in the form in which they are charged.

Mr. WILLIAMS—The gentleman affirms the denial is true, and therefore the President never made such speeches. I put it to the gentleman whether he believes that himself? [Laughter on the Republican side.]

After further discussion the replication and resolution were adopted—yeas 116, nays 36, a strict party vote.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate by the Clerk of the House informing the Senate that the House of Representatives have adopted a replication to the answer of the President of the United States on the articles of impeachment exhibited against him, and that the same will be presented to the Senate by the Managers of this House.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill to refund duties paid under protest on the importation from France of a bell, donated to St. Mary's Institute at Notre Dame, incorporated by the State of Indiana for philosophical and literary purposes. The bill passed.

MANUFACTURERS' INTERNAL TAX.

The House, at the instance of Mr. SCHENCK, ordered to be printed the bill to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax as returned from the Senate with amendments, together with the report of the Committee. He said he would call up the subject to-morrow.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The hour of one arrived and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and proceeded to the Senate chamber.

The members returned at twenty-five minutes to four, when the Speaker, having resumed the chair, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, as Chairman of Committee of the Whole, reported the House had attended the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment of the President of the United States, and the replication of the Managers to the answer of the President was read in their presence.

REGULAR BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to regulations for the detection of counterfeit fractional postal currency.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, asked leave to report a bill providing for the sale of lands, tenements and water privileges at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, belonging to the United States, the sale to be at public auction, on a credit of from one to ten years.

Objection was made to the reporting of the bill, but it was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the Committee of Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the settlement of contested elections for elections of President and Vice-President of the United States, and that the Committee report by bill or otherwise.

Adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—At Cincinnati, Ohio, the Democratic Convention, for the nomination of city officers, met Tuesday morning and organized by electing Gen. W. C. Johnson President. A committee was appointed to confer with the Workingmen's party in regard to the selection of candidates, when the Convention adjourned to meet at two o'clock this afternoon. On re-assembling, Theodore Marsh, from the Committee on Conference, offered as the result of the conference that the Convention nominate Supreme Judge and Wharf Master and vote the balance of the Workingmen's ticket. After some debate the report was rejected, and the Conventiou nominated the following ticket: Director of City infirmary, R. H. Greene; Wharf Master, Michael Eckerdt; City Commissioner, L. McHugh; Clerk of Police Court, J. W. Johnson; Judge of Supreme Court, Wm. M. Ramsey.

—A dispatch from Havana says the cholera at St. Thomas is disappearing; also that a disturbance was feared at Santa Cruz, in consequence of that island having been excluded from the sale of Danish West Indies to the United States.

—Adolph Mayer, a German merchant, was arrested on the steamer City of Cork, at New York, yesterday, under the extradition treaty, charged with swindling a bank in Hesse Darmstadt.

—The Christian Convention of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and New York convened at Philadelphia Monday evening, and organized by electing Geo. H. Stewart as President.

—Sergeant Bates, the pedestrian, left Charlotte, S. C., on Tuesday with his flag, *en route* for the National Capital, which he expects to reach by April 14th.

—President Johnson has submitted to the Cabinet his veto of the bill taking from the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction in *habeas corpus* cases.

—Last evening some persons entered the office of A. G. Rogers, Pine street, New York, and abstracted $20,000 worth of railroad bonds.

—At Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Vincent Bargamill, a merchant, was shot and mortally wounded in a street affray with Henry Myers.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Supreme Court Decision—Ohio Contested Congressional Seat—Nominations Considered—Manufacturers Tax—Stringent Regulations for Collection of Whisky Tax—Private Session of Impeachment Court.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1868.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

In the Supreme Court Judge Clifford delivered an important decision, affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of Connecticut in the case of Society for Savings vs. Gabriel W. Coates. The question was whether deposits invested in government securities were liable to State tax. It was held that the tax on deposits should be paid by the Savings bank, and that the tax on which they had been invested for deposits accrues whether they are invested or not. Judge Miller dissented, on the ground that this was only tax on Government securities in another form.

OHIO COTESTED SEAT.

A report in circulation to-day that the Committee on Elections voted to retain Gen. Morgan of the Thirteenth Ohio District in his seat was an error. The Committee by a strict party vote of Republicans, Mr. Shallenberger being absent, voted against him. Two Democrats resolved to report in favor of giving the seat to Columbus Delano, the contestant. They say he was elected by eighty-seven of a majority. It is not probable a report will be made till next week.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Mr. R. Drabell, Assessor of Internal Revenue, of the twenty-third District, West Virginia; Samuel D. Evans, Collector of Internal Revenue, of the Fourth District, Texas; Charles Robinson, of Vermont, Consel at Quebec; also about one hundred officers of the Navy for promotion.

The Senate rejected Augustus Bradley for Assessor of Internal Revenue, Second district, Indiana; David M. Mills, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Dakotah, and John W. Taylor, Assessor Twenty-fourth District, New York.

MANUFACTURERS' TAX.

The Committee of Ways and Means will recommend a non-concurrence in the first and second Senate amendments to the House bill exempting certain manufactures from internal tax, and concurrence in the third, with an amendment providing that no drawback shall be allowed, after July 1st, upon exportation on account of internal tax. They recommend concurrence in the fourth, with amendments providing the manufactures exempt from taxation under this act shall pay two dollars per thousand in excess of $5,000 annual sales, such sales to be returned to the Assessor monthly, and the tax in excess shall be assessed and paid monthly. An additional section provides for a fine of $500 to $5,000 or imprisonment of six months to three years for fraudulent distillation of whiskey. The carrying on of such distillery for two days in a locality where the market value of spirits is ten per cent. less than the tax and cost of producing shall be *prima facia* evidence that the business is being carried on with intent to defraud. It is also provided that the market value of whisky being below the tax in any locality shall be *prima facia* evidence that the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue in that locality are neglecting their business, and they shall at once be superceded, and all pay and compensation shall be withheld from them till they shall show that the tax on such spirits has been paid, or failure to pay has not been on account of negligenee or want of due vigilance on the part of the suspended officers. They recommend concurrence in the fifth amendment.

PRIVATE SESSION OF IMPEACHMENT COURT.

When to-day the Senate had retired for consultation on Mr. Johnson's modified resolution, which he had previously submitted in the chamber, providing that the trial of the President shall commence on Thursday, the 2d of April, Mr. Williams moved the further consideration of the respondent's application for time be postponed until the Managers have opened their case and submitted their evidence. Disagreed—yeas nine, nays forty-two. Yeas, Messrs Anthony, Chandler, Dixon, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Patterson, (Tennessee) Williams—nine. Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Hendricks, McCreery, Morrill (Vt.), Morrill (Me.), Morton, Norton, Nye, Patterson (N. H.), Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey and Wilson—42.

Mr. Sumner had offered the following amendment, which he subsequently withdrew: Now that replication had been filed, the Senate, adhering to its rule already adopted, will proceed with the trial from day to day, Sundays excepted, unless otherwise ordered, or reasons shown.

Mr. Conkling moved an amendment to Mr. Johnson's resolusion, by striking out "Thursday, 2d April," and inserting "Monday, 30th March," as the time when the trial shall commence.

Mr. Conkling's amendment was agreed to—Yeas twenty-eight, nays twenty-four, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, (Me.), Morrill, Morton, Nye, Patterson, (N. H.), Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams and Wilson—28.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson, (Tennessee), Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Vickers—24.

Other modifications were made to the original resolution, when it was adopted in the form reported to the Senate.

—At a meeting of the Erie Railway Directors, at New York, yesterday, a resolution was unanimously adopted making a reduction in fares to Buffalo of thirty-three per cent., and a corresponding reduction in fares to all points west. The Directors express confidence that with the sympathy and support of the people, the road will realize larger profits at the reduced than at the former rates. There is no change in the situation at Jersey City. George A. Osgood still evades the service of the injunction restraining him from acting as Receiver.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch t the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 24, 1868.

SENATE.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation bill went through the Committee of the Whole with many additions to the House bill. The salaries of Supreme Judges were increased to $7,500; salaries of the several officers of the Legislature increased; a large number of new and additional charitable institutions were admitted to appropriations; agricultural experiments, $4,000; Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association $3,000; Polytechnic College, $5,000; for hospital bathing room and chapel, Western Penitentiary, $43,000; Soldiers Home, Pittsburgh, $4,000; St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Pittsburgh, $5,000, to be disbursed by order of Bishop Domenec; Military Claims, $80,000; expenses of Railroad Investigating Committee last year, $600, besides many additions.

HOUSE OE REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Senate bill incorporating the Board of Missions to Freedmen of General Assembly of United Presbyterian Church of North America.

Senate bill consolidating the Warren and Franklin, Farmers and Oil Creek Railways, to be known as the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.

Senate bill exempting Allegheny county from the provisions of the act compelling Railroad and other corporations to pay counsel fees of plaintiffs in certain cases.

The Senate bill enabling the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania to consolidate bonds and stock and borrow money.

Senate bill allowing Notaries Public in Allegheny county the same fees for taking acknowledgments as are allowed Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

The Senate bill creating a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the railroad compromise bonded indebtedness of Pittsburgh, and appointing a Board of Commissioners to take charge thereof, and for other purposes connected therewith.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company to sell part of its road.

Legalizing assessments to repay bounties in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county.

Authorizing the school directors of East Deer township, Allegheny County, to borrow money and levy a tax.

Authorizing the school board of St. Clair township, Westmoreland Conuty, to borrow money for building purposes.

FROM EUROPE.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

LONDON, March 24—*Evening.*—An emeute is reported to have occurred at Bordeau, and seditious placards have made their appearance at Paris, Lyons, Marselles and Rouen. The reforming of the Guard Mobile is assigned as the cause of this disturbance.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 24—*Evening.*—Consols, 93 1-8; 5-20's, 72 1-8; Erie, 47; Ill. Central, 89 3-4.

FRANKFORT, March 24—*Evening.*—Bonds are firm at 75 1-4a78.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—*Evening.*—Cotton is quiet and unchanged; sales 10,000 bales. Manchester mixed is dull and drooping. Breadstuffs closed steady. Corn, 41s. 9d. Flour, steady; western, 37s. Wheat, 15s. 10d. for California; do. white, 14s. 10d. for No. 2 red western. Barley, 5s. 6d. Oats, 4s. 6d. Peas, 4os. 6d. Provisions—Pork, 19s. Beef, 120s. Lard 62s. Cheese, 57s. Bacon, 42s. 6d. Cumberland cut. Produce—Sugar, 25s. 6d. per cwt. Tallow advanced to 45s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. Spirits, 1s. 1d. per gallon.

ANTWERP, March 24.—Petroleum closed better, standard white 44 francs.

The Reunion of American Presbyterians.

The joint committee of the two schools of Presbyterians at their recent meeting in Philadelphia unanimously adopted the following plan of union. It will be submitted to the two General Assemblies this year for final ratification:

"1. The Philadelphia basis as to doctrine, with the addition of a brief explanatory clause.

"2. The two Boards of Publication shall continue their separate catalogues of publications until the united Assembly shall organize its first Board of Publication, when the two catalogues shall be referred to it for revision it being understood that only invidious reference to the late division shall be erased.

"3. The right of Presbyteries to examine ministers applying for admission was agreed to, the Old School yielding the imperative rule, and leaving each Presbytery to examine as disposed.

"4. Theological seminaries are all to be advised to put themselves under assembly or synodical control, and upon such submission is conditioned their recognition and recommendation by the Assembly.

"5. All imperfectly organized (Plan of Union) churches are to be advised to perfect their organizations presbyterially within five years, or otherwise be dropped from the rolls. No new churches organized upon the old 'Plan of Union' are to be received."

All the indications point to the approval of this plan by the Assemblies and the speedy consolidation of the Presbyterian Church.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Cotton quiet, with sales of 1,800 bales middling at 24 1-2c; receipts, 405 bales; exports, 4,603 bales. Flour less active; superfine $9,85, double extra $10,62, treble extra $11,50. Corn steady at 97ca$1,02½. Oats 76a77c. Pork dull; offered at $26,50. Bacon dull; shoulders 12a12½c, clear sides 16c. Lard advanced; prime tierce 16 1-3c. Sterling Bank Exchange 52½a53. N. Y. Exchange ½ premium.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, March 24.—Flour quiet. Wheat nominal. Corn steady; sales of 2,500 bush old, at $1,12 in store; also two car loads of new on track at $1,10. Oats; western offered at 76c. Mess Pork firm. Lard firm.

—Jeff Davis arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday from Haavna. It is reported that he left for Washington.

—Violent earthquakes occurred at Porto Rico on the 10th and 11th insts.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

President Johnson's Answer to Articles of Impeachment.

Following is President Johnson's answer, read in the Senate on Monday, to Articles of Impeachment presented by the House of Representatives:

To the Senate of the United States:—Answer of the President to the Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE FIRST.

For answer to the first article he says that Edwin M. Stanton was appointed Secretary for the Department of War on the fifteenth day of January, A. D., 1862, by Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, during the first term of his presiding, and was commissioned, according to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, to hold the said office during the pleasure of the President. That the office of Secretary for the Department of War was created by an act of the First Congress in its first session, passed on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1789, and in and by that act it was provided and enacted that the said Secretary for the Department of War shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on and entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution, relative to the subjects within the scope of said Department; and, furthermore, that the said Secretary shall conduct the business of said Department in such a manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time order and instruct. And this respondent, further answering, says that by force of the act, and by reason of his appointment aforesaid, the said Stanton became the principal officer in one of the Executive Departments of the Government, being the true intent of the second section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States, according to the true intent and meaning of that provision of the Constitution of the United States, and in accordance with the settled and uniform practice of each and every President of the United States, the said Stanton then became, and so long as he should continue to hold the office of Secretary of the Department of War, must continue to be one of the advisers of the President of the United States, as well as the person entrusted to act for and represent the President in matters enjoined upon him or entrusted to him by the President touching the Department aforesaid, and for whose conduct in such capacity, subordinate to the President, the President is, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, made responsible. And this respondent, further answering, says he succeeded to the office of President of the United States on and by reason of the death of Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, on the 15th day of April, 1865, and said Edwin M. Stanton was then holding said office of Secretary for the Department of War, under and by reason of the appointmen, and commission aforesaid, and not having been removed from said office by this respondent, the said Edwin M. Stanton continued to hold the same under the appointment and commission aforesaid, at the pleasure of the President, until the time hereafter particularly mentioned, and at no other time received any appointment or commission as above detailed. And this respondent, further answering, says that on and prior to the 5th day of August, A. D., 1867, this respondent, the President of the United States, responsible for the conduct of the Secretary for the Department of War, and having the Constitutional right to resort and rely upon the person holding that office for advice concerning the great public duties enjoined on the President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, became satisfied that he could not allow the said Stanton to hold office as Secretary of the Department of War, without hazard of the public interest; that the relations between said Stanton and President no longer permitted the President to resort to him for advice, or in the judgment of the President, be safely responsible for the conduct of the Department of War, as by law required, in accordance with orders and instructions of the President thereupon, by the force of the Constitution and laws of the United States, which devolve on the President the power and duty to control the conduct of the business of the Executive Department of the Government and by reason of the constitutional duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, this respondent did necessarily consider and determine the said Stanton ought no longer to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and this respondent, by virtue of the power and authority vested in him as President of the United States, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to give effect to such his decision and determination, did, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1867, address to the said Stanton a note, of which the following is a true copy:

"*Sir:* Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted."

To which note the said Stanton made the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5th, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this day has been received, stating that "public considerations of a high character" constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. In reply I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character, which alone induce me to continue at the head of this Department, constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress.

Very respectfully, yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

This respondent, as President of the United States, was thereon of opinion that having regard to the necessary official relations and duties of the Secretary for the Department of War to the President of the United States, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and having regard to the responsibility of the President for the conduct of said Secretary, and having regard to the paramount executive authority of the office which the respondent holds under the Constitution and laws of the United States, it was impossible, consistent with public interest, to allow said Stanton to continue to hold the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and it then became the official duty of the respondent, as President of the United States, to consider and decide what act or acts should and might lawfully be done by him, as President of the United States, to cause the said Stanton to surrender the said office. This respondent was informed and verily believes that it was practically settled by the First Congress of the United States, and had been so considered and uniformly and in a great number of instances acted upon by Congress and the Presidents of the United States in succession, from President Washington to and including President Lincoln, and from the first Congress to the Thirty-ninth Congress, the Constitution of the United States conferred on the President, as part of the Executive power, and as one of the necessary means and instruments of performing Executive duty, expressly imposed on him by the Constitution, of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, the power at any and all times of removing from office all Executive officers for cause, to be judged of by the President alone. This respondent had the assurance of the Constitution, required the opinion of each principal officer of the Executive Departments upon the question of Executive power and duty, and had been advised by each of them, including the said Stanton, Secretary for the Department of War, that under the Constitution of the United States this power was lodged by the Constitution in the President of the United States, and consequently could be lawfully exercised by him, and Congress could not deprive him thereof; and this respondent in his capacity as President of the United States, and because in that capacity he was both enabled and bound to use his best judgment upon that question, did, in good faith, and with honest desire to arrive at the truth, come to the conclusion and did make the same known to the honorable the Senate of the United States, by a message dated on the 2d day of March, 1867, a true copy whereof is hereunto annexed, and marked "A," that the power last mentioned was conferred, and the duty of exercising it in cases was imposed on the President by the Constitution of the United States, and that the President could not be deprived of this power or relieved of this duty, nor could the same be vested by law in the President and the Senate jointly, either in part or in whole, and this has ever since remained and was the opinion of this respondent at the time when he was forced, as aforesaid, to consider and decide what act or acts should and might be lawfully done by this respondent, as President of the United States, to cause the said Stanton to surrender said office. This respondent was also then aware that by the first section of an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2d, 1867, by a Constitutional majority of both Houses of Congress, it was enacted as follows:

"That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except, as herein otherwise provided, that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General, shall hold office for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

This the respondent understood as intended to be an expression of the opinion of the Congress by which that act was passed that the power to remove an Executive officer for cause might by law be taken from the President and vested in him and the Senate jointly, and although this respondent had arrived at and still retained the opinion above expressed, and verily believed, as he still believes, that the first section of the last mentioned act was and is wholly inoperative and void, by reason of its conflict with the Constitution of the United States, yet inasmuch as the same had been enacted by the constitutional majority in each of the two Houses of that Congress, this respondent considered it to be proper to examine and decide whether the particular case of the said Stanton, on which it was respondent's duty to act, was within or without the terms of that first section of the act, or within it, whether the President had not power according to the terms to remove said Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, and having, in his capacity of President of the United States, examined and considered, did form the opinion that the case of said Stanton and his tennre of office were not affected by the first section of the last named act. And this responden', further answering, says that although a case thus existing, which in his judgment, as President of the United States, called for the exercise of the executive power to remove said Stanton from office as Secretary for the Department of War, and although this respondent was of opinion, as above shown, that under the Constitution of the United States the power to remove said Stanton from said office was vested in the President of the United States, and although this respondent was also of the opinion, as above shown, that the case of said Stanton was not affected by the first section of the last named act, and although each of the said opinions had been formed by this respondent upon an actual case requiring him in his capacity of President of the United States to come to the same judgment and determination thereon, yet this respondent, President of the United States, desired and determined to avoid, if possible, any question of the construction and effect of said first section of the last named act, and also the broader question of the executive power conferred on the President of the United States by the Constitution of the United States, to remove one of the principal officers of one of the Executive Departments for cause, seeming to him sufficent, and this respondent also desired it to be determined that, if from causes over which he could exert no control it should become absolutely necessary to raise and have settled in some way either or both of the last named questions, it was in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and requres the President thereby, that questions of so much gravity and importance on which the Legislative and Executive Departments of the government had disagreed, which involved powers considered by all branches of the government during its entire history, down to the year 1867, to have been confided by the Constitution of the United States to the President, and to be necessary for the complete and proper execution of his duties, and should be in some proper way submitted to that Department of the government entrusted by the Constitution with the power and subjected by it to the duty, not only of determining finally the construction and effect of all acts of Congress, but of comparing them with the Constitution of the United States and pronouncing them inoperative when fonnd in conflict with the fundamental law which the people have enacted for the government of all ther servants. And to these ends, first, that through the action of the Senate of the United States the absolute duty of the President to substitute some fit person in place of Mr. Santon as one of his advisers, and as a principal subordinate officer, whose official conduct he was responsible for, and had a lawful right to control, might be accomplished without the necessity of raising any one of the questions aforesaid; and second, if this duty could not be so performed, then that these questions, or such of them as might necessarily arise, should be judicially determined in the manner aforesaid. And for no other end or purpose this respondent, as President of the United States, on the 12th day of August, 1867, seven days after the reception of the letter of said Stanton hereinbefore stated, did issue to said Stanton the order following: "*Executive Mansion, Washington, August* 12, 1857.—Sir: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease exercising all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to General U. S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your charge."

The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, to whom said order was addressed, made the following reply:

War Department, Washington, August 12th, 1867.—Sir: Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of powers vested in you as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from the office of Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions portaining to the same, and also directing me at once to transfer to Gen. U. S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, all records, books, papers and other public property now in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person records, books, papers and public property in my custody as Secretary. But inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed *ad interim*, and has notified me he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit under protest of to superior force.

To the President.

And this respondent, further answering, says it is provided in and by the second section of an act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices that the President may suspend an officer from the performance of duties of the office held by him for certain cause designated until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the case shall be acted on by the Senate; that this respondent, as President of the United States, was advised, he verily believed, and still believes, that the executive power of removal from office confided to him by the Constitution aforesaid includes the power of suspension from office at the pleasure of the President; and this respondent, by the order aforesaid, did suspend said Stanton from office, not until the next meeting of the Senate, or until the Senate should have acted upon the case, but, by force of the power and authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, indefinitely, and at the pleasure of the President, and the order in form aforesaid was made known to the Senate of the United States on the 12th of December, 1867, as will be more fully hereafter stated.

And the respondent, further answering, says in and by the act of February 13th, 1795, it was among other things provided and enacted that in case of vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, it shall be lawful for the President, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize any person to perform the duties of that office until a successor be appointed, but not exceeding the term of six months, and this respondent, being advised and believing such law was in full force and not repealed, by order dated August 12th, 1867, did authorize and empower U. S. Grant, General of the armies of the United States, to act as such Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, in the form which similar authority had hitherto been given, not until the next meeting of the Senate should act on the case, but at the pleasure of the President, subject only to the limitation of six months in the last mentioned act, and a copy of the last named order was made known to the Senate of the United States on the 12th of December, A. D., 1867, as will be hereinafter more fully stated; and in pursuance of the designated intention aforesaid, if it should become necessary to submit the question to a judicial determination, this respondent, at or near the date of the last mentioned order, did make known his purpose to obtain a judicial decision of the said questions, or such of them as might be necessary.

And this respondent, further answering, says that in further pursuance of his intention and design if possible to perform what he believed to be his duty to prevent said Edwin M. Stanton from longer holding the office of Secretary of the Department of War, and at the same time avoiding if possible any question respecting the extent of the power of removal from executive office confided to the President by the Constitution of the United States, and any question respecting the construction and effect of the first section of said act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, while he should not by any act of his abandon and relinquish either a power he believed the Constitution had conferred upon the President of the United States to enable him to perform his duty, a power designedly left to him by the first section of the act of Congress last aforesaid, this respondent did, on the 12th day of December, 1867, transmit to the Senate of the United States a message, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, and marked B, wherein he made known the orders aforesaid, and the reasons which had induced the same, so far as the respondent then considered it material and necessary that the same should be set forth, and reiterated his views concerning the constitutional power of removal vested in the President, and also expressed his views concerning the construction of the said first section of the last mentioned act as respecting the power of the President to remove the said Stanton from the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, well hoping that this respondent could thus perform what he then believed and still believes to be his imperative duty in reference to said Stanton, without derogating from the powers which this respondent believes were confided to the President by the Constitution and laws, and without the necessity of raising judicially any question respecting the same.

And this respondent, further answering, says that this hope not having been realized, the President was compelled either to allow the said Stanton to resume said office and remain therein, contrary to the settled convictions of the President, formed as aforesaid, respecting the powers confided to him and the duties required of him by the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the opinion formed, as aforesaid, that the first section of the last mentioned act did not affect the case of Stanton, contrary to the fixed belief of the President that he could no longer advise, trust or be responsible for said Stanton, or the said office of Secretary of War, or else he was compelled to take such steps as might in the judgment of the President be lawful and necessary to raise for a judicial decision the questions affecting the lawful right of the said Stanton to persist in refusing to quit the said office, if he should persist in refusing to quit the said office, if he should persist in remaining actually, the respondent did, on the 21st day of February, 1868, issue the order for the removal of said Stanton, in the said first article mentioned and set forth, and the order authorizing the said Lorenzo F. Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim* in the said second article set forth; and this respondent, proceeding to answer specifically each substantial allegation in the said first article, says that he denies that the said Stanton on the 21st day of February, 1868, was lawfully in possession of the said office of Secretary for the Department of War; he denies that the said Stanton on the day last mentioned was lawfully entitled to hold said office against the will of the President of the United States; he denies that said order for the removal of the said Stanton was unlawfully issued; he denies that said order was issued with intent to violate the act entitled "an act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices;" he denies that the said order was a violation of the last mentioned act; he denies that the said order was a violation of the constitution of the United States, or any law thereof, or this respondent's oath of office, and he respectfully but earnestly insists that not only was it issued by him in the performance of what he believed to be an imperative official duty, but in performance of what this honorable Court will consider was in point of fact an imperative official duty, and he denies that any and all substantial matters in the said first article contained, in manner and form as the same are therein stated and set forth, do by law constitute a high misdemeanor in office within the true meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE SECOND.

And for answer to the second article, this respondent says he admits he did issue and deliver to said Lorenzo Thomas the said writing set forth in the second article, bearing date at Washington, D. C, February 21, 1868, addressed to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adj't General United States Army, Washington, D. C.; and he further admits that the same was so issued without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States then in session; but he denies that he thereby violated the Constitution of the United States, or any law thereof; or that he did thereby intend to violate the Constitution of the United States or the provisions of any act of Congress; and this respondent refers to his answer to first article for a full statement of the purposes and intentions with which said order was issued. and adopts the same as part of his answer to this article; and he further denies there was then no vacancy in the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, or that he did then or there commit or was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office; and this respondent maintains, and will insist, first, that at the date and delivery of said writing there was a vacancy existing in the office of Secretary for the Department of War; second, that notwithstanding the Senate of the United States was then in session, it was lawful, and according to long and well established usage, to empower and authorize the said Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim:* third, that if the said act regulating the tenure of civil offices be held to be a valid law, no provision of the same was violated by issuing said order, or by the designation of said Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim.*

ANSWER TO ARTICLE THIRD.

And for answer to said third article, this respondent says he admits by his answer to the first and second article, in so far as the same are responsive to the allegations contained in the said third article, and without here again repeating the same answers, prays the same be taken as an answer to this third article, as fully as if here again set out at length. And as to the new allegation contained in said third article, that this respondent did appoint said Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, this respondent denies he gave any other authority to said Thomas than such as appears in said written authority, set out in the said article, by which he authorized and empowered said Thomas to act as Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, and he denies the same amounts to an appointment, and insists it is only the designation of an officer of that Department to act temporarily as Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim* until an appointment should be made; but whether the said written authority amounts to an appointment, or a temporary authority or designation, this respondent denies that in any sense he did thereby intend to violate the Constitution of the United States, or that he thereby intended to give said order the character or effect of an appointment in the constitutional or legal sense of the term; he further denies that there was no vacancy in said office of Secretary for the Department of War existing at the date of said written authority.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE FOURTH.

And for answer to said fourth article, this respondent denies that on the twenty-first day of February, 1868, at Washington, aforesaid, or any other time or place, he did unlawfully conspire with said Lorenzo Thomas, or with said Thomas or any other person or persons, with intent by intimidation and threats unlawfully to hinder and prevent the said Stanton from holding said office of Secretary for the Department of War, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, or of the provisions of the said act of Congress in said article mentioned, or that he did then and there commit or was guilty of a high crime in office. On the contrary, the respondent, protesting that said Stanton was not then and there lawfully the Secretary for the Department of War, this respondent states that his sole purpose in authorizing said Thomas to act as Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, as is fully stated in his answer to the first article, to bring the question of the right of said Stanton to hold office, notwithstanding his said suspension and the said order of removal, and notwithstanding the said authority of said Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, to the test of a final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in the earliest practicable time at which the question could be brought before that tribunal. This respondent did not agree with the said Thomas or any other persons to use intimidation or threats to hinder or prevent said Stanton from holding the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, nor did this respondent at any time command or advise said Thomas, or any other person or persons, to resort to or to use threats or intimidations for that purpose. The only means in the contemplation or purpose of the respondent to be used are set forth fully in said orders of February 21st, the first addressed to Mr. Stanton and the second to said Thomas. By the first order the respondent notified Mr. Stanton he was removed from said office and that his functions as Secretary for the Department of War were to terminate upon the receipt of that order, and he also notified said Stanton the said Thomas had been authorized to act as Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, and ordered said Stanton to transfer to him all records, books, papers and other public property in his custody and charge; and by the second order this respondent notified said Thomas of the removal of said Stanton and authorized him to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and directed him to immediately enter upon the discharge of duties pertaining to that office, and to receive the transfer of all records, books, papers and other public property from Mr. Stanton, then in his custody and charge. Respondent gave no instructions to said Thomas to force obedience to these orders; he gave him no authority to call in the aid of the military or any other force to enable him to obtain possession of the office, books, papers, records or property thereof.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE FIFTH.

And for answer to the said fifth article, this respondent denies that on the 21st day of February, 1868, or any other time or times in the same year before the said 2d day of March, 1868, or at any prior or subsequent time, at Washington aforesaid, or at any other place, this respondent did unlawfully conspire with said Thomas, or with any other person or persons to prevent or hinder the execution of the said act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," or that in pursuance of said alleged conspiracy, he did unlawfully attempt to prevent the said Edwin M. Stanton from holding said office of Secretary for the Department of War, or that he did thereby commit or that he was thereby guilty of a high misdemeanor in office. This respondent, protesting that said Stanton was not then and there Secretary of War, begs leave to refer to his answer given to the fourth article, and to his answer given to the first article, as to his intent and purpose in issuing the orders for the removal of Mr. Stanton, and the authority given to the said Thomas, and prays equal benefit therefrom as if the same were here again repeated and fully set forth. And this respondent excepts to the sufficiency of the said fifth article, and states his ground for such exception that it is not alleged by what means or by what agreement said alleged conspiracy was formed or agreed to be carried out, or in what way the same was attempted to be carried out, or what were the acts done in pursuance thereof.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE SIXTH.

And for answer to the said sixth article, the respondent denies that on the 21st day of February, 1868, at Washington aforesaid, or at any other time or place, he did unlawfully conspire with the said Thomas by force to seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the Department of War, contrary to the provisions of the said acts referred to in the said articles, or either of them. This respondent, protesting that said Stanton was not then and there Secretary for the Department of War, not only denies the said conspiracy as charged, but also denies any unlawful intent in reference to the custody and charge of the property of the United States in the said Department of War, and again refers to his former answers for a full statement of his intent and purpose in the premises.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE SEVENTH.

And for answer to the said seventh article this respondent denies that on the said 21st day of February, 1868, at Washington aforesaid, or at any other time and place, he did unlawfully conspire with the said Thomas, with intent unlawfully to seize, take or possess the property of the United States in the Department of War, with intent to violate or disregard the said act in the seventh article referred to, or that he did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office. Respondent, protesting that the said Stanton was not there and then

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

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mh21:d16

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The Largest Assortment of
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
To be Found in the City.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
SILKS, CRAPES,
MALINES, FRAMES,
FROSTED ILLUSIONS,
STRAW TRIMMINGS, ornamented.

ALSO, A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
WHITE GOODS, CORSETS,
HOSIERY, HOOP SKIRTS,
GLOVES, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
FRINGES, BUTTONS,
TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS,
And a Full Line of Notions.

FURNISHING GOODS,
NECK TIES, BOWS, SUSPENDERS
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.

Agents for BISMARCK, DICKENS, VICTOR and other popular makes of
PAPER COLLARS.
Prices as low as Eastern Jobbers.
Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.
Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.
mh17

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT,

Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the
Celebrated A. C. C. (Jouvin) KIDS,

Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect cut and faultless quality. The colors were got up from shades of dress material, selected and furnished by us, and are really
Elegant and Desirable.

The assortment includes BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLERS, MEDIUM COLORS, and OPERA or PARTY COLORS.

SIZES--5 3-4 TO 8.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.
mh8:

FRINGES,
GIMP HEADINGS,
IN AL COLORS, JUST OPENED, AT
F. H. EATON'S,
No. 17 Fifth Street.
mh5

CARPENTERS & BUILDERS.

WILLIAM J. DICK,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 33 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, opposite High street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 143 Grant street.
Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted. au29:e47:MWF

PAINTERS.

F. R. HUTCHINSON..... R. J. HEPBURN.
HUTCHINSON & HEPBURN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 88 Penna. Avenue, Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

D. P. HATCH,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 98 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.
REAL ESTATE
AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO
Negotiation of Loans, Attend to the Renting of Property, Collection of Claims, &c., &c.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND AUCTIONEERS.

Are prepared to sell at Auction STOCKS, BONDS, and all kinds of SECURITIES, REAL ESTATE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.
Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
Office, No. 66 SMITHFIELD STREET. oe23

CHEAR FARMS FOR SALE.
I have LOW for sale several of the finest FARMS in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, on remarkably easy terms, so easy that any one desirous of buying can purchase on time altogether. Call and examine for yourself.
G. M. PETTY,
mh4 No. 80 Smithfield street.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITE, BERGER & CO. was dissolved on the 10th inst., by mutual consent.
DANIEL WHITE,
W. H. BERGER,
W. FREEMAN.
The undersigned will continue the manufacture o Wooden Ware and Packing Boxes, under the name and style of FREEMAN & BERGER. Office and Factory between Morton and Clymer streets, Ninth Ward.
W. FREEMAN,
W. H. BERGER.
Pittsburgh, March 17, 1868. mh18:m91

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of ROBINSON, McKENNA & CO., Of Allegheny City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. ROBINSON will continue the Grocery Business at his new store,
No. 185 Federal Street,
And assumes all liabilities of the old firm.
ROBINSON, McKENNA & CO.,
J. S. ROBINSON.
mh12:m92

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ATWELL, LEE & CO. was dissolved on the 1st of February, 1868, by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in settlement.
JOHN ATWELL,
CHARLES ATWELL,
A. J. LEE.
The undersigned will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS, under the name and style of ATWELL & LEE, at the old place, No. 131 Second street. A continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public is respectfully solicited.
CHARLES ATWELL,
A. J. LEE.
PITTSBURGH, March 5th, 1868. mh7:m53

HOTELS.

THE MANSION HOUSE.
The undersigned beg to announce to their friends and the public that they have purchased this OLD ESTABLISHED and POPULAR HOUSE,
No. 344 Liberty Street,
And will continue to keep it in the best style. The MANSION HOUSE has over one hundred rooms, all newly furnished in the best style, and only two minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot. Travelers will find this house an excellent one to stop at, and will be accommodated any hour, day or night.
Connected with the House is a splendid Hall for Concerts.
Families or single persons taken to board by the day, week or month, with or without rooms.
H. WAGNER,
mh17:m37 PITTSBURGH.

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Nos. 405 and 407 Liberty St.,
Opposite Union Depot, PITTSBURGH.
JAMES K. LANAHAN, Proprietor,
This house is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. Strangers visiting the city will find this a very convenient and economical plan. You secure your room and pay for your meals as you get them. The Restaurant connected with this hotel is open at all hours of the day and night. Balls and parties supplied with Suppers at the shortest notice and reasonable rates. se18:g88

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.)
N. E. Corner Penn and Canal Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES JOHNSON, Proprietor.
This house has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished throughout, and is now open to the public.

HATS AND CAPS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF
Hats and Caps,
ARRIVING DAILY, AT
M'CORD & CO.'S,
fe22 131 WOOD STREET.

MARTIN LIEBLER,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., No. 132 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS,
FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, Nos. 3 and 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of COURT HOUSES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

F. ARTOS,
MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING
DRAFTSMAN.
Office, Philo Hall, 75 Third Street.
With Messrs HOLLAND & Co., PITTSBURGH.

L. O. LIVINGSTON. W. H. BURT. W. A. ROBINSON, JR.
LIVINGSTON & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE LIGHT CASTINGS,
All descriptions, for Plumbers and Gas Fitters; Agricultural Implements, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, &c.
All Job Work promptly attended to.
Office and Works—WASHINGTON AVENUE, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City, Pa.
GEO. O. CLARK..... J. H. WATKINS.....D P. RAY
IRON CITY BELT WORKS.
GEO. O. CLARK & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of Patent, Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned
LEATHER BELTING.
No. 409 LIBERTY STREET, (2d floor,) opposite Union Depot, Pittsbugh.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 138¼@138¼.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 24, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money more active and firmer at 7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling quiet at 9¾a9½ for gold, first class bills. Gold lower, opening at 138¾, closing at 138¼a138¼. Shipment of specie to-day $309,000.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

¼a½c lower. Henry Clews & Co. furnish the annexed 4:30 quotations: Coupons of 1881 110¾a110¾; do. '62, 109¼a109⅝; do. '64, 107¼a107¾; do. '60, 107¾a107¾; new, 106¼ a106⅜; do. '67, 106¾a106⅝; 10-40s, 100¾a 100⅝; 7-30s, 105¼a105¾.

STOCKS.

Railway market heavy and declining most of the day. Central was selling down to 117¾ and Erie to 67¾, but there was a general improvement towards the close and part of the decline recovered. The market closed active and temporarily strong.

The following are the closing prices at 5:30 P. M. Canton, 45a46; Cumberland Coal, 31a34; Wells Express, 35; American, 68; Adams, 73 1-4a74; United States, 69a70 1-2; Merchants, 33a34; Quicksilver, 20a21; Mariposa, 6a7; Pacific Mail, 109 1-4; Atlantic, 87a 89; Western Union Telegraph, 33 1-2a34; New York Central, 119 3-4a119 7-8; Erie, 69a 69 3-8; do preferred, 72a75; Hudson, 133; Reading, 90 1-8; Ohio & Miss., 29 1-4; Wabash, 48 3-4a49 1-2; St. Paul, 52 3-4a53 1-2; do preferred, 68 1-2a69 1-2; Michigan Southern, 88 a88 1-8; Illinois Central, 136; Pittsburgh, 39 1-2; Toledo, 102 1-2a102 3-4; Rock Island, 91 7-8a92; North Western, 63a 63 1-4; do preferred, 74 1-8a74 3-8; Fort Wayne, 110 3-4a 112; Hartford and Erie, 13 1-2a14 1-2; Terre Haute, 42; Chicago and Alton, 129 1-2; do preferred, 132; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 77; do preferred, 85 1-2; Burlington and Quincy, 150; Missouri, 87; new Tennessee, 65 3-8.

MINING SHARES

Dull; Smith & Parmelee, 270; Gregory, 325; Quarts Hill, 115.

SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts, $1,741,880; payments, $1,136,893; balance, $101,453,094.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 24.—Flour dull and unchanged; spring extras sold at $9,50a10,50 for good to choice. Wheat more active and la2c lower; sales No. 1 at $2,01a2,02, and No. 2 opened at $1,90¼, declined to $1,90; advanced and closed firmer at $1,91 3-4. Corn opened quiet at 81 3-4c for new, and closed quiet and steady at 82 1-8a82 1-4c for regular, and 83 1-2a83 3-4c for fresh. Oats quiet at 57 1-4a57 3-8c for winter, and 59a59 1-2c for fresh. Rye very dull and nominal, and 3a5c lower; sellers at $1,55 for winter, and $1,57 for fresh receipts No. 1. Barley less active and la2c lower; No. 2 sold at $2,48a 2,51, closing quiet and dull. Mess pork products more active; mess pork sold at $24 cash; $24,31 for standard; and $24,50 for straight, buyer, 30 days; extra prime sold at $19. Lard quiet; offered at 16c without buyers. Middles active and firm; Cumberland, 11c; short rib, 12 1-2; and short clear, 13 1-2c; rough sides firm at 11 3-4@12c; sweet pickled hams quiet; city held at 15c; sales of country at 14@14 3-4c. Live hogs moderately active and 10 to 15c higher; $7,60 to $8 for fair to medium; $8,35 to $8,75 for good to choice. Beef cattle steady at $7 to $7,75 for medium to fair shipping; $8,10 to $8,75 for good to choice do. Receipts—6598 bbls flour; 2881 bushels wheat; 12,050 bushels corn; 8961 bushels oats; 42 dressed and 475 live hogs. Shipments—6974 bbls flour; 2550 bushels wheat; 12,750 bushels corn; 10,400 bushels oats; 1013 live hogs.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Tobacco is firm and unchanged. Cotton; the stock is light and held out of the market. Flour is dull and weak at $7,50@8,75 for superfine; $9 @9,40 for extra, and $10@10,50 for double extra. Wheat is dull and in favor of buyers at $2,50@2,70 for amber, and $2,10@2,15 for spring. Corn is heavy and weak but not quotably lower, with sales at 86@88c. Oats; the market is very dull and prices have a downward tendency, with sales at 71@78c. Barley is very firm at $2,85 for choice spring. Rye is firmer at $1,75. Pork is fairly active at $24,75@25. Bacon is dull at 11¼c for shoulders, 14c for rib sides, 15c for clear sides. Bulk meats are firm at 10¼c for loose shoulders, and 14½c for sweet pickled hams, packed. Lard is firm at 17c for keg; tierce is held firmly at 16¼c. Common to medium cattle are selling at $4,50@6,50; good to choice, $7@8. Sheep range from $3,50@6 per head. Receipts—310 barrels flour; 4,300 bushels wheat; 5,800 bushels corn; 6,000 bushels oats; and 4,200 bushels barley.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Flour dull and prices drooping, but not lower. Corn quiet at 85c for ear or shelled. Oats dull and held at 70c, but are not saleable at better than 79c for No. 1. Rye quiet at $1,75. Barley scarce and saleable at $2,80a2,85 for fall. Cotton dull and prices nominal at 23c for middling. Whisky irregular. Mess Pork is quiet and can be bought at $24,75. Bulk Meats rather dull at 10 1-4a12 1-4c. Bacon dull and nominally unchanged; no demand; holders firm at full prices; shoulders 111-2c, sides 13½, clear rib sides 14½ and clear 14. Lard opened quiet but closed with a firmer feeling, and holders asking 16½; there was not much demand however. Butter scarce and in demand at 48a52. Eggs dull at 21. Cloversed dull at 13¼a13½. Beef Cattle firm at $4,50a7 for butchers, and $7,50a8,50 for shipping per cental gross. Sheep $1 higher for good to choice. Hogs $9a10,50 per cental gross. Gold 137¾, buying.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette]

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—Tobacco: sales 268 hhds lugs at $4,00 to $7,00, medium leaf $8,00 to $17,25, selections $35,00 to $47,00. Flour—superfine $8,50a8,75, fancy $12,50a 13,00. Wheat $2,45a2,50, lots in bulk $2,68a 2,70. Corn in bulk, shelled, 78a80c. Cotton 22¼a22¾. Lard 16a16¼. Mess Pork $25,00. Bacon shoulders 11 3-4c, clear sides 15 1-4c. Bulk meats—shoulders 10 3-4c, clear sides 4a14½c. Whisky nominal.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, March 24.—Flour—receipts of 1,110 bbls; the market is quiet. Wheat—receipts of 375 bush; the market is a shade lower; sales of amber at $2,60a2,61. Corn—receipts of 5,980 bush, the market is 1-2c lower; sales af No 1 at 93a93 1-2c; sellers for all June at 94 1-2a95c. Oats—receipts of 2,950 bush; the market is steady; sales of No 1 at 68c. Rye scarce. Clover seed; sales at $7,30. Pork—sales of mess, buyers for April, at $23,75.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette]

MEMPHIS, March 24.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 237 bales; exports 102 bales. Flour dull; superfine, $8,00a9,00. Pork firm at $26. Bacon; shoulders, 12c; clear sides, 15 3-4; bulk shoulders, 11c; clear sides, 14½c. Lard, 16a17c. Corn, 95c. Oats, 80c. Hay, $16. Corn Meal. $4,00a4,10. Butter; no choice in market. Eggs, 11a19c.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Flour moderately active. Wheat dull and scarce; prime Southern $2,85. Corn steady; mixed Western $1,15. Oats steady at 80a85. Rye dull at $1,81a1,85. Provisions firm; good demand for bulk meats. Bacon active; Shoulders 12¼a12½. Lard firm at 16 3-4a17.

Rivers and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—River falling, with 14 feet water in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Weather cloudy; heavy rain this morning.

RIVER NEWS.

Both rivers seemed to be at a stand last evening with eight and a half feet in the Allegheny, and seven feet in the Monongahela. The weather continues cloudy and warm; we had quite a thunder storm on Monday night which was accompanied with considerable rain.

There has been no arrivals since Monday aside from the regular daily packets. The Kenton, from Cincinnati, and the Armenia and Glendale, from St. Louis, are among the first boats due.

The Julia No. 2, from Zanesville, and the Wild Duck, for St. Louis, departed. The Silver Cloud No. 2, it was expected, would get off for the Upper Mississippi last night.

The Ida Rees No. 2 left for Oil City last evening with an excellent trip, having a good freight list and quite a number of passengers. The Echo is the regular packet for to-morrow evening, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Point Pleasant (Ohio) *Journal* says a gentleman from Pittsburgh expects, during the coming summer, to make arrangements for opening a ship yard at that point, for the purpose of building barges and hulls of steamboats.

The Argosy, Capt. Vandergrift, with Mr. W. H. Scott, in the office, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-day, leaving promptly at noon. The Argosy has hung on to the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet trade longer than any other boat that has tried for it for several years, and this is sufficient evidence that she is being sustained. Several boats have tried it, made a trip or two, and then abandoned it in disgust.

Capt. J. G. Saint is busily engaged in packing up, and it is expected that he will be ready to take his departure to his new home in Ohio in a day or two. As we noted the other day, he has abandoned the river entirely, and will turn his attention to farming.

It is reported that Capt. Geo. W. Reed, an old steamboatman, and who only a few weeks since sold his boat, the Columbia, contemplates abandoning the river and going into the grocery business, in Allegheny city.

Capt. Ed. Evans, of the Cincinnati and New Orleans packet Westmoreland, and who has been here at home for some weeks suffering with a severe attack of rheumatish, has so far recovered that he will leave for Cincinnati to-day to take charge of his boat again.

The Wauanita, Capt. Shuman, is filling up steadily for the Missouri river, as is also the America, Capt. Poe, for Nashville, and the R. C. Gray, Capt. Anderson, for Memphis and New Orleans. The new steamer Andrew Ackley, will be the first boat out for the mountains. The Kate Putnam, Capt. Lightner, is up for St. Louis and the Illinois river.

The Maggie Hays and Armadillo left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Saturday, and the Nile and Deer Lodge left the same day for Fort Benton, and the Success left on Sunday.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of yesterday, says: James H. Holmes, who has been agent for the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, has resigned the freight agency of this line, and hereafter will give all his attention to the passenger business. Our old friend Thos. H. Mong, has been appointed his successor in the freight department, and there could be no better appointment.

The W.A. Caldwell, Captain Woodburn, arrived at New Orleans Wednesday with 806 bales cotaon from Arkansas river.

The Richmond, on her next trip down, will take excurtionists from Memphis to New Orleans and return at $40 for the round trip.

The steamers Cobb Webb and Chattanooga collided at the mouth of the Wabash on Thursday night, the Chattanooga receiving a slight damage. The Cobb Webb is supposed to be seriously injured. The matter will be referred to Col. Guthrie for final decision.

Liberal rewards are offered for the recovery of the bodies of Capt. J. H. Prather and Jas. Stevens, second engineer of the ill-fated Magnolia.

The towboats Eagle and Sam Brown arrived at Louisville on Sunday, and the Leonidas and Westmoreland passed up for Cincinnati the same day.

The St. Charles, Emma No. 3 and New York were advertised to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Monday,

Captain John S. Devinney, Supervising Inspector of the Seventh District, is in Cincinnati at present.

A St. Louis telegram, under date of Sunday, says: Arrived—Shamrock, from Cincinnati, Arabian, from the Arkansas river, Melnotte, from the Illinois river. Departed—Melnotte, for Cincinnati, Success, for Fort Benton, Maggie Hays, for Pittsburgh, Kellogg and tow, for New Orleans. The river is falling very slowly, and all upper streams declining. Weather very warm, with indications of rain. The route to New York via New Orleans for the transportation of grain in bulk is becoming more popular daily The towboat Kellogg, which left here y esterday evening, had eight barges in tow, with seven thousand tuns of freight, among which was forty-three thousand bushels of corn for New York. Another barge with twenty-six thousand bushels of corn for the same destination is now here. All this corn came from ports on the Illinois river.

The Mobile *Register*, of Tuesday, says: There seems to be quite an unexpected revival of trade between this port and New Orleans. Heavy freights are coming over, and there appears to be heavier freights yet to come. The Lucretia came in on Sunday night with nearly 5000 barrels, and left 1000 at the new basin to be brought over by the Sarah, with whatever additions may arrive in the meantime. After delivering her Mobile freight there was still a boat load left for up the river.

The St. Louis *Dispatch*, of Saturday, says: There is a rumor this morning that the St. Louis and Quincy Packet Company have purchased or are negotiating for the purchase of the steamers Gen. Lytle and Saint Charles, for the purpose of completing their project for a daily line of boats to Keokuk, in opposition to the old packet company. We are unable to say how much truth is to be attached to the rumor. Boats spoken of are large and fine, and the Gen. Lytle is very fast.

CORN FOR BOSTON.—A brace of barges are on their way from Havana, Mo., to Boston with 9100 bags of corn. The barges will be towed to New Orleans, and then their freight transferred to vessels bound for Boston, freights being cheaper by this route than by railroad.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 24.—1 car metal, Everson, Preston & Co; 2 do do, John Moorhead; 2 do do, Jas Wood, Son & Co; 2 hhds tobacco, M Heyl; 6 cases, 1 hhd do, A Schaub; 32 bbls flour, owner; 43 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co; 1 car oats, W J Meek; 1 bbl butter, S Floyd; 24 sks rags, Markle & Co; 1 car hay, H Rea Jr; 1 bbl eggs, L J Blanchard; 26 sks wool, Wm Barker Jr & Co; 25 doz pails, 5 do tubs, W Miller; 22 sks oats, Adams & Thursby; 53 doz brooms, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 bxs sugaa, T C Jenkins; 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs, Head & Metzgar; 10 bags rye, J & W Fairley; 2 pkgs cider, Spencer & McKay; 100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 24.—480 bbls oil, Lockhart, Frew & Co; 3 bxs eggs, L J Blanchard; 60 bbls salt, Thos Mitchell; 60 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 1 bx butter, 1 do eggs, Nebaum; 1 do do, Buswenkle; 2 cars metal, Rees, Graff & Dull; 2 do do, John Moorhead; 2 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, J C Cuddy; 5 do butter, 3 do eggs, J C Cuddy; 37 bags wheat, Scott & Gisal; 9 sks rye, R Elliott; 16½ doz brooms, 2 sks rags, E Heazleton; 2 pkgs eggs, A B Copeland; 3 do do, 1 bbl butter, Bear & Hine; 5 sks cloverseed, Ewart & Co; 12 sks rye, R Snively.

PITTSBURGH COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, March 23.—50 bbls flour, 164 sks rye, 4 do barley, Stewart & Langenheim; 20 sks flour, John Schlelein; 105 bbls do, Shipton & Wallace; 164 sks rye, Hitcecock, McCreery & Co; 185 sks oats, J W Simpson; 75 bxs starch, E Heazleton; 150 bdls brooms, McElroy & Co; 3 bxs hardware, Hays & Stewart; 21 sks millfeed, Hipply & Miller; 10 bbls green apples, Graff & Reiter; 7 bdls leather; G N Hoffstott; 2 bbls eggs, F G Craighead; 8 pkgs hides, Flaccus & Son.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 24—10 bbls crackers, J H McKurnell 2 bxs bolts, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 101 bbls lime, Atterberry & Co; 8000 feet lumber, Slack & Sholes; 74 sks corn, Keil & Ritchart; 64 do rags, Markle, Dickson & Co; 1 car oats and rye, McHenry & Hood; 97 sks oats, 2 do dry apples, W J Steel & Bro; 1 car lumber, J M Seibert.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 24.—26 bgs rye, Jos Craig; 50 sks wheat, Wm McKee & Co; 15 hides, Lappe & Weise; 192 sks rye, J McKinney; 13 doz brooms, J O'Hanlon; 1 keg whisky, C D Bingham; 4 bgs cornmeal, Sedden & Thompson; 1 bbl eggs, R & A Carson; 52 bbls 10 bxs tobacco, R & W Jenkenson; 15 bbl do, C Gleason; 1 car oats, 19 bags do, 2 bgs flaxseed, J B Moore; 100 bbls flour, Stewart & Langenheim.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, March 23.—190 bdls paper, Markle & Co; 1 car tan bark, Lappe & Weise; 66 kgs nails, Knox & Orr; 13 do do, Whitmore, Wolfe & Co; 1 pkg tobacco, Shomaker & Lang; 363 sides leather, G H Anderson & Co; 333 bxs glass, Michaels & Co; 8 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark.

STEAMBOATS.

ALLEGHENY RIVER PACKET LINE leaves every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

At 3 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Irwin street.

This line is composed of the following boats:

IDA REES No. 2, R. REES, Master, W. F. STEWART, Clerk.

ECHO No. 3, E. GORDON, Master, A. D. RUSSELL, Clerk.

The above Boats were built expressly for the trade, have superior accommodations and attentive officers. mh24

FOR ST. LOUIS AND THE ILLINOIS RIVER.—The fine steamer KATE PUTNAM.....Capt. J. H. LIGHTNER, Will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to mh23 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK, GALENA, DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL.—The fine passenger steamer MESSENGER.....Capt. JESSE DEAN Will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, March 25th. FLACK, COLLINGWOOD, C. BARNES, JAS. COLLINS, } Agents. mh21

REGULAR WEDNESDAY PACKET FOR CINCINNATI.—The fine steamer ARGOSY.....Capt. VANDERGRIFT. W. H. Scull, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every WEDNESDAY at noon. C. BARNES, JAS. COLLINS, JOHN FLACK, } Agents. mh21

FOR CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.—The steamer R. C. GRAY.....Capt. W. B. ANDERSON, Will leave as above on THIS DAY, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to mh15 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer AMERICA.....Capt. ADAM POE, Will leave as above on THIS DAY, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, CHAS. BARNES, Or, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR MONTANA, FORT BENTON AND THE GOLD MINES.—The fine new steamer ANDREW ACKLEY.....Capt. GARRETT BOLIE, Will leave for above ports on THIS DAY. The above boat is entirely new, was built expressly for that trade, and has the Government contracts. For freight or passage apply on board or to W. J. KOUNTZ, JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

FOR MISSOURI RIVER DIRECT.—FOR LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA.—The splendid steamer WAUANITA.....Capt. THOMAS SHUMAN Will leave as above on THIS DAY, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE & TO LET.--Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several FARMS in good locations. Also, a small WOOLEN FACTORY, with 20 acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM WARD, ja22 110 Grant street, opposite Cathedral.

FRAME COTTAGE,

SITUATE IN MOUNT WASHINGTON,

Within 25 minutes' walk of the Monongahela bridge. The house contains five rooms, kitchen, cellar and vault. Lot 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, fronting on three streets. On the lot are 400 full bearing grape vines of five different varieties, with all kinds of shrubbery, such as gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries and currants; also, peach, pear, apple, quince and cherry trees. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of STEEL & WILSON, Brokers and Real Estate Agents, ja30 No. 66 Smithfield Street.

2,000,000 ACRES OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1,00 TO $5,00 PER ACRE,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For further particulars, maps, &c., address JOHN P. DEVEREUX, Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y, an14: St. Louis, Missouri.

LUMBER.

FORT PITT LUMBER COMPANY

Capital, - - - $125,000.

PRESIDENT--EDWARD DITHRIDGE.
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LUMBER YARD--Corner of BUTLER AND ALLEGHENY STREETS, Ninth Ward.
OFFICE AT FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street. ja20:j98

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ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker and Biscuit Factory,

317 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

CONFECTIONERY,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c.

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Codsignmdnts solicited.

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HITCHCOCK, M'CREERY & CO.,

WHOLESALE GRAIN DEALERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NO. 349 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

Office, up stairs. mh11:m51

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M. STEELE & SON,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN.

And Produce generally, No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

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KEIL & RICHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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GLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, MILL FEED, &c., &c.,

349 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

my24:b57

ROBERT KNOX, Jr.,

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Office, 413 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

No. 396 PENN STREET.

ap18:x89

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McBANE & ANJER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE GENERALLY, No. 141 WATER STREET, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh. je5

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, No. 16 MARKET STREET, corner of First, Pittsburgh. fe22:n8

SHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, &c., Nos. 172 and 174 WOOD STREET, near Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov:n55

JOHN I. HOUSE.....EDW. HOUSE.....WM. H. HOUSE.

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants. Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. au21

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R. KNOX & SON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE GENERALLY, No. 79 DIAMOND, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. jal7:n57

DAVIS, CRAWFORD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MERCHANTS IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK AND CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited. oc3

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, 112 and 114 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

J. B. CANFIELD & SON, COM- MISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, and Wholesale Dealers in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Oils, Dried Fruit and Produce generally, Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLE- SALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh. jal2:n58

OILS.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

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SPERM LUBRICATING OILS,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL.

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Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

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DALZELL'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY,

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SOHO OIL WORKS.

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS.

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BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

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H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

DYER AND SCOURER

STRAW GOODS CLEANED OR DYED.

KID GLOVES AND LADIES' PLUMES CLEANED OR DYED

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. ja2:j26F

COAL AND COKE.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.....A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

Successors to

PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL CO.,

MINERS, SHIPPERS AND DEALERS, BY RAILROAD AND RIVER, OF

Superior Youghiogheny

CAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near the Gas Works.

Orders left at the yard, or addressed by mail, will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

ALWAYS ON HAND

And Delivered Promptly to Order,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Corner Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.

ALLEGHENY CITY,

ANTHRACITE COAL FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST RATES. je6:

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

NO. 567 LIBERTY STREET,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND ELOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my25:b25

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGLENY AND CONNELLSVILLE COAL,

And Manufacturers of

COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.

Office and Yard—CORNER OF BUTLER AND MORTON STREETS. First yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth Ward, and on Second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK.

Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard—CORNER FOURTH AND WATSON (formerly Canal) STREETS, Pittsburgh.

P. O. BOH 1292. oc23:

WHITE LEAD AND COLORS.

ALL OF THE MANUFACTURES

OF THE

PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD

AND

COLOR WORKS.

INCLUDING

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,

ZINC PAINTS,

Chrome Green,

Verditer Green,

Versailles Green,

Chrome Yellow,

Vermillion,

And every variety of Colors, dry and ground in Oil, for sale by

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE AND RED LEAD;
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD;
McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN,

And all colors, dry or in oil.

OFFICE, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.

Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street, and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock Street, Allegheny.

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

F. L. ATWOOD.....BENSON JONES.....J. M'CAFFREY.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Cor. of Third and Liberty Streets,

Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIGHT AND HEAVY CASTINGS furnished promptly to order.

Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c.

AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S

Steam Pumps and Blower Engines.

These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. PUMPS constantly on hand. fe25:u10

JOHN M. COOPER.....JOS. KAYE.....HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK, of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

my15:z30

FERTILIZERS.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE,

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

MANUFACTURED BY

The Allegheny Fertilizer Co.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS,

Office, 356 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

SEEDS.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

SEED STORE—113 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill. mh9

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH and CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

On and after THURSDAY, March 5th, 1868, trains will arrive at and depart from the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniont'n.	6:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 A. M.	2:05 P. M.
Ex. to and from Uniont'n	3:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
West Newton Accommod'n	4:30 P. M.	8:35 A. M.
Braddock's Accommodat'n	6:15 P. M.	7:50 P. M.
Night Acc. to McKeesport	10:30 P. M.	6:40 A. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton.....	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

For tickets apply to

J. R. KING, Agent.

W. E. STOUT, Superintendent. mh5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD,

Running Through to Venango City.

Connecting with trains East and West on the Warren and Franklin Railroad; also with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

On and after TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, the Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at the Pittsburgh Depot, corner Canal and Pike Sts., as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and f'm Ven. City.	7:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Express " "	10:15 H. M.	5:45 P. M.
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	1:45 P. M.	11:00 A. M.
First Soda Works Accom'n	8:30 A. M.	8:15 A. M.
Second Soda Works Accom.	5:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
Hulton Accommodation....	6:40 A. M.	6:30 P. M.

Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:10 A. M., arriving in Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, T. P. HOUSTON, JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED, Editors and Managers.
OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily.		Semi-Weekly.		Weekly.	
One year	$8.00	One year	$2.50	Single copy	$1.50
One month	75	Six mos	1.50	5 copies, each	1.25
By the week, (from carrier.)	15	Three mos	75	10 " " and one to Agent.	1.15

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1868.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: *Second page—President Johnson's answer to Articles of Impeachment, in full; Third page—River News, Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, Imports by Railroads, Railroad time tables, &c. Sixth page—Finance and Trade, Petroleum Market, Home Markets, &c. &c.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 138¼.

BY ITS act legalizing the establishment of the Erie railway as a New Jersey corporation, the legislature of that State has cast its official influence into the quarrel between a couple of Wall street stock-jobbers. It seemed to be no question of State dignity, or of the true interests of her people, but only of an amiable furtherance of a private financial intrigue. Yet, as a temporary expedient, the law will have no small influence upon the bulls and bears in the neighboring metropolis.

THE ABYSSINIAN Expedition has advanced a considerable distance into the interior, but as yet encountered no enemy. It is reported that King THEODORE has entrenched himself at a favorable point, to await their arrival. When the invaders shall have reached a sufficient distance from the coast, which is their only base of supply, we may expect a speedy disclosure of the tactics of their enemy. England may yet find herself with a larger contract on her hands than she bargained for.

HANCOCK does not return to New Orleans, the President having assigned General R. F. Buchanan to the command of the Vth district, according to his brevet rank. General Hancock will doubtless take the new Atlantic division, but, wherever he may be, we hazard the prediction that his military career will be enlightened by the civil experience which he has gained in the past twelve months, and will afford evidence that he has gladly accepted a release from the false position into which he had drifted.

WITH decided unanimity, the Union Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county, yesterday passed a resolution worded in strong English, heartily denouncing the action of the recent Philadelphia Convention in attempting to take upon itself the responsibility of choosing Congressional delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, and vigorously denying its authority to bind by instruction the delegates throughout the State to vote as a unit. The Committee in its action only reflected the opinion of every right thinking Republican in this section of the Commonwealth.

Beyond this the Committee did well in recommending that henceforward a system of responsible voting be used in nominating Conventions, in place of the old system of marking, by which doors were opened to all manner of frauds, sowing dissatisfactions and complaints throughout the whole party organization. Under the *viva voce* system, conducted in an orderly and decorous manner, responsibility will be felt, and all who are interested can tell for themselves whether or not justice is done. By all means let this wholesome change be inaugurated.

TAX ON MANUFACTURES.

We regret to hear that the action of the House, on the Senate amendments to the bill repealing the tax on manufactures, is likely to be delayed for some days. The bill must ultimately go to a Conference Committee and we regret the delay only in the interests of a speedy adjustment of the question, the importance of which cannot be over estimated. If, as charged, the fourth section of the bill, as it was returned from the Senate, is so obscure in its phraseology as to make it in fact an exclusion of the present free list, abolishing it altogether, and if the $2 tax proposed to be laid on every $1,000 of sales over $10,000 is to operate as an increase of the present tax thereon by one-half, the House should undoubtedly object to such amendments and restore the measure to its character, as first introduced, viz: A bill for the *relief* of our domestic manufactures. But we repeat that action, early, decisive and unambiguous, is what the country demands.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

This document was filed on Monday. Its great length and the prevalence of a thunder storm, which deranged the action of the telegraph, precluded us from publishing it entire in yesterday's GAZETTE. Its importance as part of the record in this great State trial justifies us in printing its full text, in an accurate form, this morning.

Upon the statement, as of fact, that Mr. STANTON received his appointment from President LINCOLN, and that, finding him in the War Office on his own accession to the Executive functions, he continued to recognize him as the Secretary, holding the office at his own pleasure, the President's entire defence against what we may call the STANTON Articles is made to turn upon his right to dismiss him at any time. Denying the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office Act, or that, if constitutional, its provisions would cover Mr. STANTON's case, he avows that he suspended him to make a case for judicial interpretation, and that he afterwards removed him when considerations of public duty required him to disregard the law. He denies that the facts embraced in the appointment of Gen. Thomas, or in the conversations with Gen. Emory, afford any evidence of a conspiracy as charged or that any violation of the Constitution and laws was thereby intended. He denies the correctness of the reports of his speeches at Washington, Cleveland and St. Louis, but claims that, although President, he was never divested of the right as a citizen to comment upon public or political questions.

Apart from its traversing many of the facts charged in the eleven Articles, and admitting others, but denying the inference of criminal intent therefrom, the Answer makes a square issue upon the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act, charges it to be an invasion of the prerogatives of the Executive, and places his defense upon the ground of a paramount duty which he could not ignore without infidelity to his official trust.

The point made against the Secretary, as an appointee of his predeceessor and not of himself, is the only substantial one in this defence which bears the ear-marks of professional astuteness. The remaining points are the defense of a politician, and present no view of the case which has not been already exhausted in the popular discussions of the last four weeks. We believe the Court will dispose of the first point by holding that the Tenure of Office Law was constitutionally binding upon all citizens, in or out of office, until abrogated in due form, judicially or otherwise; that by its first section Mr. STANTON was entitled to hold the office until his successor should be appointed and duly qualified; that the exercise of its functions by him after Mr. JOHNSON's accession to the Presidency, with the approval of the latter, as continued for nearly two years, had the legal effect of a re-appointment by Mr. JOHNSON himself, so far as to remove the case from the operation of the second clause of the same section which makes the term of a Cabinet officer to expire one month after that of the President who appointed him. We believe that the Court will hold, as covering all the ground in fact and saving to the fullest extent the operation of the law itself, that when, on Mr. JOHNSON's accession, the entire Cabinet of his predecessor, Mr. STANTON included, tendered to him their resignations of office, which tender was declined by the new President, this offer and its declination were tantamount to a new commission from him, and that thus Mr. JOHNSON's answer falls to the ground. And we believe that the decision of the Court upon all the issues made will coincide with the judgment and necessities of the nation.

The Managers filed their replication yesterday. This is very brief, and simply closes the issues as made. The trial is ordered to proceed on the 30th inst.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Greater interest is felt this year in the annual reports of Life Insurance Companies than ever before. For a considerable period past the business of these companies has been steadily increasing, thousands and tens of thousands of persons availing themselves of the advantages offered to make provision for their families in case death should smite them down; but on the part of mos of the companies the effort has been to show the largest possible amount of business, without especial regard to the expenses incurred or the risks run; but now a healthy reaction has set in, which will compel greater circumspection on the part of managers.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, whose headquarters are at Newark, N. J., has always borne the reputation of being a carefully managed and successful company. By its annual statement which may be found in another column, it appears that its total receipts in 1867 were $4,939,892 25, and its total payments, including losses by death, expenses, &c., $2,264,892 22, the balance amounting to about $,675,000. going to swell the assets, which on the first of January amounted to $14,290,088 17. The amount of the return dividends to be insured is fully stated in the advertisement.

In the pleasant city of Newark there is standing a building which pretends to be just what it is, a substantial, dignified structure of brown stone, with suitable trimmings, occupying two lots, and affording a commodious suit of offices for the Mutual Benefit Life Company and two floors above, with a separate entrance, which are let out for other business. The main building was erected before the war at a cost of hardly more than $100,000. It could not be put up now for twice that amount. The company are just completing an extension in the rear of two stories high for directors' rooms, medical examiners' room, library, rooms for the mathematician and his assistants, etc., the increasing business of the company requiring already part of the space set apart for those purposes in the old building, In each of the larger rooms of the extension there is a fireplace fitted by a mantlepiece of variegated imitation (by the Middlefield Stone Co.), some of them very pretty. The wainscoting of black walnut and carpentry dressings of the same are quite in the fashion The general appearance of the offices is one of cheerfulness and business comfort. You would be inclined to think, on walking through them for the first time, "Well, they are solid, respectable, sensible, healthy-minded people here, evidently, and not behind the age, either."

No, they are not behind the age. Down stairs there, in the "packing room," you will see stacks of pamphlets, circulars, etc., containing facts and statistics carefully prepared by the company's own officers, and issued in the very best style of American typography. They are really delicious things for an old printer to handle. And the contents themselves are up to the latest improvements in the science of Life Insurance. Then observe the perfect order that prevails. Over yonder is the great safe, locked in by massive stone walls, solid also under foot, and over-head are the live records, applications, policies, assignments, permits, by the thousand and ten thousand, so arranged that the proper official can lay his finger upon any particular one in half a minute.

It is probable that there is no other company in existence that can honestly offer more advantages to its patrons. Every year a calculation is made of all existing policies, and a sum securely set aside and held in trust to meet all liabilities. Dividends are annual, and paid during the life-time of the assured. All the excess of premiums over the cost of the business is in this way paid to the members.

These dividends have for some time amounted to fifty per cent, per annum, and since the organization of the company, there has been thus distributed, over $6,000,000.

The expenses of this company, in proportion to its income, are *lower than those of any other company doing business in the United States.*

THE QUESTION of Irish Reform is to be formally presented for discussion in the English Parliament on the 30th of May, when Mr. GLADSTONE's resolutions are to be taken up. These resolutions, laid before the Commons on Monday, propose in effect the abrogation of the Irish Church Establishment, and that its present patronage be placed at the disposal of Parliament. This proposition regards more than the merely sectarian view of Irish affairs: it concerns closely and vitally, the broadest political and social questions in the sister Island. The advocates of the Establishment have ever held its continuance and supported recognition by the Government to be essential to the actual submission of Ireland to the Queen's authority, while it is maintained on the other hand, and with unanswerable force, that the enforced submission of the large Catholic majority of the population to a State establishment of a different faith is a flagrant violation of the freedom of conscience, and of all religious liberty. If Mr. GLADSTONE's proposition shall ultimately secure Parliamentary approval, the reaction in the religious status of the Irish people must work an immediate and radical change in their perception and enjoyment of civil rights. All sides agree in admitting that the proposed change will be sweeping in its present and remote consequences, but whether for the better or the worse, in the interests of social progress and the positive elevation, morally and politically, of the Irish people,—that is the question upon which the whole discussion must turn. As to facts there can be no dispute; the inferences from these will be likely to continue, as heretofore, colored or distorted by the peculiar sectarian views or the political sentiments of English statesmen, and we fear, therefore, that Irish Reform can never be inaugurated until those statesmen shall be educated by events to a higher and nobler view of political duty.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION must either be perfected so as to include the entire British possessions on this continent, upon such a footing of equality of provincial rights as to satisfy the reasonable demands of each of the former sub-divisions, or will inevitably end in a dissolution to its original elements. The rapidly increasing population of the regions in the remote Northwest and on the Pacific slope are urgent in their demands for recognition as an integral part of the new Confederacy, and do not hesitate to avow, as their alternative, an early annexation to our own Republic. On the other hand, the extreme Eastern provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are loud in their complaints against the unfair preponderance of political influence which the act of Confederation concedes to the two Canadas. They specify, as grounds for their dissatisfaction, the policy of the controlling majority in the two leading provinces, to legislate adverseiy to the interests of their Eastern brethren, retarding their material progress and denying to them their just share of influence in the Confederate government. It is evident that the consolidation of the new Dominion was a measure not properly matured by able and provident statesmanship, but was rushed through in the interests of the aspiring politicians of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and Quebec. And the indications all are that unless the popular dissatisfaction in the other provinces is speedily quieted by concessions and a readjustment of the basis of union, the new Canadian Confederation will soon be known only as an abortive political experiment.

THE DEMOCRATIC scheme of taking off Presidents by poison, or other violent methods, appears to have been imported from the United States into Panama. Gen. OLATE, President of that State, expired thus on the 3d inst. If the democrats would only export themselves, as well as their favorite idea, they would be entitled to thanks. Instead of that, they are engaged in sending threatening letters to Washington, promising to do terrible things in the way of assassination, unless the Republicans will consent either to abdicate authority in the nation, or to wield the powers of the government under dictation from their opponents.

AUSTRIA leads the Calholic powers of Europe in the absolute legalization of marriage as a civil rite, the bill to that end having finally passed both branches of her Reichstrath.

G. A. T. on Secretary Seward.

TOWNSEND's last Washington letter illustrates a very significant moral for publication in the following paragraphs:

A few days ago Secretary Seward left his house—the place where Payne stabbed him in bed—to go to Auburn. It is suspected sagely that he will return no more to Washington, certainly never again as the statesman of any party, and possibly no more as an accessory of Mr. Johnson's administration. For one, I am sorry to see the little old man's face quit these vicinities. He was the nucleus of the Republican party. Around his talents and that one earliest speech he delivered upon the irrepressible conflict, the North grouped itself and moved on the works of slavery. But Mr. Seward grew to fear the power of his creation. He shrank from the Republican party like Frankenstein from his colossal living manikin. In vain he re'reated to the icebergs of Alaska and the hurricanes of St. Thomas; the avenging giant he had fathered upbraided him even there. This is no country for "Trimmers." Mr. Seward, a few days before he left here, shed tears in a conversation he was holding with an acquaintance of mine.

"I am traduced beyond my worst deserts," he said; "I am the best mis-appreciated man in the country."

HARRISBURG

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 23, 1868.

I enclose, for publication, a copy of the Free Railroad Law as it passed both Houses.

A careful inspection of this law will fail to develope the hideous deformities attributed o it, and the reader will be slow to discover wherein it is a "fraud" and a "trap."

The outcry against this law, as it passed, comes from such men as Mr. Jenks, of Jefferson, who would prefer to keep this question an open one in politics, because as long as it remains unsettled, the Democracy may profit from our dissensions upon it, and Mr. Hickman, of Chester, who was opposed, throughout, to *any* Free Railroad Law, and who voted uniformly against every motion made in the House to make the law more liberal. The remark comes with an ill grace from *him* that he wanted to vote against the law because it was not "genuine." He did all he could to make it bogus.

The difficulty in settling the details of this bill was, that the real and unmistakable friends of a Free Railroad law were not agreed. Some thought $4,000 a mile subscription was large enough, others thought $6,000, whilst others still thought $10,000 little enough. And so it was with other details. It was a new subject, and men had diverse views upon it. There was no possibility, consequently, of that united action which would have extorted a better bill; and much of the misunderstanding in the public mind about this bill grows out of the fact that some of those who could not get the majority to think with them set *their* judgment up as the absolute test, and ruled out as bogus any measure that did not come up, in every respect, to their ideal.

In all new measures there must be some latitude as to details, and experience must be relied upon to point out difficulties and indicate the method of their removal. Time will doubtless show what the imperfections of the Railroad Law are, and with time and experience the proper remedies will come.

The differences in the matter of the details of this bill centred mainly around the amount of subscribed stock per mile and the amount which companies, when organized, should be allowed to borrow. The House bill fixed the minimum amount of subscriptions at $4,000 a mile, the Senate bill at $10,000. The House bill fixed the outside limit of borrowing at $20,000 a mile, no matter what the capital stock might be; the Senate bill fixed it at the amount of paid-up capital; and the bill, as finally passed, fixed it at *double* the amount of paid-up capital.

On the first difference there was not so much difficulty. Many of those who thought $4,000 or $5,000 subscription, per mile, sufficient, were yet willing to concede that point and agree to $10,000, it being certain that no railroad will ever be built in Pennsylvania at less than from twenty to forty thousand dollars a mile. But on the borrowing question the difficulty was more serious, and I cannot but confess that on that score the bill is, unnecessarily illiberal. No railroad is ever likely to be able to borrow more money than it can offer good security for; and the Legislature might very wisely have left that, without limit, to the judgment of lenders.

Still, the majority in the Senate was unyielding on that point; and that being well understood, the question remained whether it would not be better to take a bill, liberal in other respects but illiberal in that, rather than no bill at all; to take from the present what we were sure of getting, instead of trusting to the future for what we might never get. For my part, I think the friends of a Free Railroad Law acted judiciously in taking the law as it paseed as the basis upon which, in the future, a more substantial structure can be erected. If they had not taken it, now, they might not have gotten it again, but having got it, they cannot well be deprived of it hereafter, nor of such alterations as experience may dictate..

It is due to the Western Senators to say that Messrs. Lowry, Brown, of Mercer, Browne, of Lawrence, Taylor, White, Graham and Errett did their "level best" to make the law as liberal as possible, and that, in this, they were nobly seconded by Messrs. Cowles, Connell, Coleman and Billingfelt. It is specially due to Mr. Connell to say that on every question he voted with the Western members, and in favor of every liberal proposition. Mr. Wallace, also, generally voted with them, and Messrs. Stinson, Worthington and Shoemaker voted with them on several important questions. Had Messrs. Stutzman and Searight voted with the other Western Senators, the borrowing clause would have been made much more liberal than it is.

ALLEGHENY.

The Text of the Free Railroad Bill as Passed.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That any number of citizens of Pennsylvania, not less than nine, may form a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property, or for the purpose of maintaining and operating any unincorporated railroad already constructed, for the like public use, and for that purpose may make and sign articles of association, in which shall be stated the name of the company, the number of years the same is to continue, the places from and to which the road is to be constructed or maintained and operated, the length of such road as near as may be, and the name of each county in the State through or into which it is made or intended to be made, the amount of capital stock of the company, which shall not be less than ten thousand dollars for every mile of road constructed or proposed to be constructed, and the number of shares of which said capital stock shall consist, and the names and places of residence of a president, and not less than six nor more than twelve directors of the company, who shall manage its affairs for the first year and until others are chosen in their places. Each subscriber to such articles of association shall subscribe thereto his name, place of residence and the number of shares of stock he agrees to take in said company. On compliance with the provisions of the second section of this supplement, such articlees of association shall be acknowledged by at least three of the directors before some officer competent to take acknowledgement of deeds in the county where the principal office is designed to be located, and may be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall endorse thereon the day they were filed, and record the same in a book, to be provided by him for that purpose, and thereupon the said articles of association shall become and be a charter for the said company, and the persons who have so subscribed such articles of association, and all persons who shall become stockholders in such company shall be a corporation by the name specified in such articles of association or charter, and shall possess the powers and privileges following, to wit:

First—To have succession by its corporate name for the period limited in its articles of association.

Second—To sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity.

Third—To make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth—To hold, purchase and convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of the corporation shall require not exceeding the amount limited in the articles of association.

Fifth—To appoint such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require, and to allow them a suitable compensation.

Sixth—To make by-laws not inconsistent with any existing law for the management of its property and regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock.

SEC. 2. Such articles of association shall not be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth until at least ten thousand dollars of stock for every mile of railroad proposed to be made is subscribed thereto, and ten per centum paid thereon in good faith, and in cash, to the directors named in said articles of association, nor until there is endorsed thereon or annexed thereto an affidavit made by at least three of the directors named in said articles, that the amount of stock required by this section has been in good faith subscribed and ten per centum paid in cash thereon, as aforesaid, and that it is intended in good faith to construct or to maintain and operate the road mentioned in such articles of association, which affidavit shall be recorded with the articles of association as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. A copy of any article of association filed and recorded in pursuance of this act, or of the record thereof, with a copy of the affidavit aforesaid endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, and certified to be a copy by the Secretary of the Commonwealth or his deputy, shall be evidence of the incorporation of such company and of the facts there n stated.

SEC. 4 When such articles of association and affidavit are filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth the directors named in said articles of association shall, in case the whole of the capital stock is not before subscribed, keep open books of subscription at their general office and at such other places as they may deem expedient, to fill up the capital stock of the company, giving such notice as they may deem expedient, and shall continue to receive subscriptions until the whole capital stock is subscribed; at the time of subscribing every subscriber shall pay to the directors ten per centum of the amount subscribed by him in money, and no subscription shall be received or taken without such payment.

SEC. 5. Whenever the foregoing provisions have been complied with the persons named as corporators in such articles of association are fully authorized to carry into effect the objects named therein, as fully as any corporation heretofore created under any special act of the Legislature, and said corporation thus created shall be entitled to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the restrictions and liabilities of the act regulating railroad companies, approved the 19th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the several supplements thereto, as fully and effectually as if said powers were specially incorporated in said charter. And the said company shall commence the proposed road, if not more than fifty miles in length, with at least one track, within one year from their organization as aforesaid, and prosecute the work with due diligence, and open and complete the same within four years, and shall have an additional six months to complete their road for each twenty-five miles over the fifty miles aforesaid, *provided* the road shall be opened for use in all cases when fifty miles of track are laid.

SEC. 6. Whenever any railroad company chartered under the laws of this Commonwealth, or created and incorporated under the provisions of this act, shall, in the opinion of the directors thereof, acquire an increased amount of capital stock, they shall, if authorized by a majority of the stockholders, file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth a certificate setting forth the amount of such desired increase, and thereafter such company shall be entitled to have such increased capital as is fixed by said certificate.

SEC. 7. The number of managers of any company incorporated in pursuance of this act shall be a president and not less than six, nor more than twelve, directors, as shall be fixed by the corporators thereof at their first meeting to choose directors of said company, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The president and directors of any railroad company created under this act shall have power to borrow money not exceeding the amount of capital stock subscribed, and issue the bonds of the company therefor in such amounts as shall not exceed double the amount actually paid up of the capital stock subscribed, the proceeds whereof shall be actually expended in the construction and equipment of their road; these bonds to be payable at such time, not exceeding fifty years after the date thereof, and at such place, and at such rate of interest, not exceeding seven per centum, as said directors may deem best, and may secure the payment of said bonds and interest by a mortgage on the said road and franchises.

SEC. 9. Any company incorporated under this act shall have authority to construct such branches from its main line as it may deem necessary to increase its business and accommodate the trade and travel of the public.

SEC. 10. Companies formed under the provisions of this act, or chartered under the laws of this Commonweath, shall have the right to construct their roads so as to cross at grade the track or tracks of any other railroad in this Commonwealth. *Provided, however*, That the cost of making and keeping such crossing in repair shall be borne by the company whose road crosses the track or tracks of another. *And provided, further*, That the company whose road crosses the track or tracks of another shall keep at such crossing as many persons as may be requisite to give the necessary signals to prevent accidents.

SEC. 11. Companies whose roads shall be constructed under the provisions of this act shall have the right to connect their roads with roads of a similar character within this Commonwealth, or at the line thereof, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by those who have the management of said roads, and in case of failure of an agreement on the part of those having the management of said roads, then, and in that case, either of said parties may apply to the Court of Common Pleas within the jurisdiction in which said connection is proposed to be made, whose duty it shall be to appoint a jury of three men, who shall determine and fix said terms, which, when approved by said Court, shall be conclusive.

SEC. 12. This act shall not be so construed as to authorize the formation of street passenger railway companies to construct passenger railways under or by virtue of its provisions in any city of this Commonwealth; nor to authorize any corporation formed under this act to enter upon and occupy any street, lane or alley in any incorporated city in this Commonwealth, with the consent of such city having been first had and obtained.

SEC. 13. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed so far as they may affect any corporation that may be organized under this act, and the Legislature hereby reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time, in such manner, however, as to do no injustice to corporations.

STATE NEWS.

—Mrs. Lander is in Erie.

—The committee at Harrisburgh who were to locate the next State Agricultural fair, have as yet made no decision.

—Rev. Mr. Nash, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Corry, died on Wednesday morning, of a disease of the lungs.

—Isador Meyer, nas been committed to jail at Franklin, for attempting an outrage on a child of six years. Only a week or two ago the man was accused of a similar crime, but escaped arrest.

—We learn that Messrs. Brown Bros., of Pleasantville, sold two parcels of real estate on Wednesday, the first consisting of eight acres at $10,000, and the second of twelve acres at $10,000. The tract is located within the borough and in the rear of Brown Bros'. store, and was purchased for oil purposes.

—On to-morrow, our good, genial old friend, Robert Wallace, Esq., father of the Doctors and Col. D. H. Wallace, of this place, will celebrate his *Golden Wedding*. His children and grand-children will have a pleasant time with him, and we, heartily, congratulate him upon the "happiness" his friends wished him fifty years ago.—*New Castle Gazette.*

—We learn from the Titusville *Herald* that on Wednesday afternoon last a colored boy, named Harris, aged about nine years, whose parents reside on Washington street, Petroleum Centre, fell into Oil Creek at that place and was drowned. The creek has been dragged in search of his body, but up to last evening it had not been found. It is thought that, as the current was quite rapid, the body has been carried to a considerable distance down stream.

—We are pained to record the sudden and terrible death of Mr. John M. Sabins, of Clymer township, on Tuesday, 12th inst. Mr. Sabins and a younger brother were cutting logs in the woods. Finding it necessary to cut off a windfall near the roots, he mounted the fallen tree and commenced sawing it off. As soon as it was severed, the stump, on which he stood, fell sudenly inward, crushing him between the roots and the trunk of the tree and killing him instantly.—*Tioga County Agitator.*

—There are now in course of construction and contracted for, on the Indian Oil Company's property at Miller, four or five iron tanks of a total capacity of fifty-five thousand barrels. The largest of these tanks is to have a capacity of twenty-four thousand barrels. The demand for lots on which to build tanks in the vicinity of Miller is good, and it is probable that iron tankage to the capacity of seventy-five thousand barrels will be constructed by the first of July next, when the total capacity of tankage at that point will reach over one hundred thousand barrels.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A COLD?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ACUTE OR CHRONIC BRONCHITIS
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU OPPRESSION IN THE CHEST?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A SORE THROAT?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ANY DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNG OR CHEST?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup is the best preparation for such diseases you can take.

For sale by all Druggists.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

IT IS AMAZING

That the feeble should totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town and settlement. It might reasonably be thought that after the twelve years' experience which the world has had of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, ALL would know that its effect is to prevent disease.

At this season the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest disciple of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots and barks can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues. Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the officinal receipts and prescribed this harmless tonic as a preventive and cure for all cases of Chills and Fever.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS.

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to DR. KEYSER, 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop. JOHN SCANLAN,
Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. Ilst these cures are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt of a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 130 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUNTER, SHELVING, DRAWERS, &c., FOR SALE.

For ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS—One Counter, twelve Drawers, one stove, Sign Board, an Iron Frame for awning, two Settees, Screen, Shelving and Fixtures at No. 86 Market street, corner Diamond. Inquire at GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO.'S, 71 Wood street. [mh25:n3t] GEO. ALBREE.

WESTERN DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

At Pittsburgh, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM ROBB, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee.
mh25:n36-w Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM C. FORSYTHE, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 18th DAY OF APRIL, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Register, at his office, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register, at the same time and place. S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.
mh25:n36-w

CHEESE.

200 boxes prime Factory Cheese;
50 " " Goshen Cheese;
Just received and for sale by JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,
mh23 141 First street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and Canadas.

LOTS FOR SALE—SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS on Observatory Hill, Second Ward, Allegheny City, are offered for sale—cheap. The location is a very desirable one, commanding a fine view of both cities, is easy of access, and there is abundance of stone on the ground for building purposes. Apply soon at the paint shop of McCOWAN & SNYDER, Allegheny Diamond, at THIS OFFICE, or on the premises, near the Observatory Building. mh25:n3s

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR RENT.—A large two-story double House, containing **10** rooms, including double parlor, with marble mantles, and all the modern improvements; **1** acre of ground, filled with fruit, grapes, berries, &c. Situated near Minersville, at the termination of the Wylie street Passenger cars. This is one of the handsomest locations in Allegheny county, and in a good neighborhood. Apply at W. A. HERRON'S Real Estate Office, **87** Grant street. mh25

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made by the undersigned to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for a CHARTER OF INCORPORATION of

"The German Independent Beneficial Society of Allegheny City,"

And that the same will be granted on the first MONDAY of June next, unless exceptions are filed thereto.

W. M. MOFFETT,
Attorney for Association.

March 24th, 1868. mh25:m82

NOTICE TO MAGISTRATES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Pittsburgh, March 24, 1868.

Pursuant to an order of the Courts of Over and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, &c., for the County of Allegheny, all Mayors and Magistrates are ordered and enjoined to make return to the Clerk of said Court of all

INFORMATIONS AND RECOGNIZANCES

made and taken before them up to April **6**th, **1868**, that the same may be disposed of according to law, at an adjourned session of the Grand Jury, then and there to be held.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
mh25:n35 Assistant District Attorney.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP PROPERTY AT

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of Order of Court, in No. **345**, June Term, **1868**, will be offered at Public Sale, at the COURT HOUSE, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, April **15**th, **1868**, at **10** o'clock A. M.,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Liberty township, on the Braddocksfield Road, (the property of Lewis J. Fleming, trustee, containing 3½ acres, more or less.

TERMS—One-half cash, balance in one year, with interest.

L. J. FLEMING, Trustee.

For further information apply to E. P. JONES, Attorney-at-Law, **64** Grant street. mh25:n33

MONTGOMERY AVENUE PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, March **30**, at **3** o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold by auction, those three desirable two-story Brick Houses, Nos. **54**, **55** and **56**, (North Common,) Montgomery avenue. Each house contains eight rooms, including bath room; gas, hot and cold water throughout. Lots have a front of **20** feet each, extending back **77** feet, with side alley. The location of this property is very desirable and convenient for business men, and should command their attention.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND,
mh25:n35 Auctioneers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office, in ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY'S BUILDING.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

W. W. MARTIN, President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. H. English,	O.H.P. Williams	Jno. Thompson,
Jno. A. Myler,	Jas. Lockhart,	Jos. Myers,
Jas. L. Graham,	Robt. Lea,	C. C. Boyle,
Jno. Brown, Jr.	Geo. Gerst,	Jacob Kopp.

mh25:n34

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 25, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, **31**st inst., at **3** o'clock P. M., for GRADING AND PAVING the following streets and alleys, viz:

FAYETTE STREET, from Bidwell to Fulton St.
HAMLIN ST., from Bidwell to Chartiers St.
CENTRE STREET, in the Seventh ward,
McGEE ALLEY, from Federal to Boyle street.
DAVIS ALLEY, from Webster to Beaver street.

Profiles and Specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

R. B. FRANCIS,
mh25:n28 City Controller.

NEW GOODS!

CLOTH SACQUES. SILK SACQUES.

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

WOOL SHAWLS, new styles;

JUST OPENED BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

mh25

LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on

MONDAY, March 30, 1868, at 1 P. M.,

All that valuable Tract of Land, recently owned and occupied by Moses Hastings, dec'd, late of North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa.

This Tract of Land contains **67**¾ acres, the greater part of which is cleared and under fence; the improvements are a good frame barn and frame house, and orchard of young apple trees, situated on the P. C. & C. R. R.; Panhandle, **13** miles from Pittsburgh and adjoining Oakdale Station. This property is considered by some persons the best location for country residences of anything in the neighborhood. The railroad passes over it, and also two county roads. Convenient to churches, schools, post office, mills, &c. Any person wishing to see the property, or any further information, will please call at Oakdale Station, or to me in person, or by letter.

TERMS AT SALE.

ROBERT POTTER.
SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND, Auctioneers.
JOHN S. JOHNSTON, Salesman.
mh25:m88-d&F

KEYSTONE BANK,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS BANK IS NOW TRANSACTING A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT THEIR NEW BANKING HOUSE.

No. 209 Liberty Street.

Accounts of BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and others are invited.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits,

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

MARCH : : : : : : : 1868.

THE VERY LATEST

PATTERNS

IMPORTED CARPETS.

THE VERY NEWEST

STYLES

DOMESTIC CARPETS,

ARE DAILY ARRIVING, AND SOLD SOON AS RECEIVED.

PRICES

THE VERY LOWEST.

McCALLUM BROTHERS,

51 FIFTH STREET, above Wood.

mh25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

97TH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE.

JANUARY 1, 1868.

ASSETS, (at Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 548,607 81
Real Estate	253,082 83
Mortgage Bonds	820,870 00
Bank Stocks	1,257,810 00
U. S. State and City Stock and other public securities	1,953,172 75
	$4,833,543 39
Total Liabilities	465,248 65
Net Assets	$4,368,294 74

☞ Duly Attested, Sworn to and Signed.

The ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY is the Trustee of its Patrons to an extent ten fold greater than of its own Stockholders.

TOTAL LOSSES PAID.

$23,000,000.00.

If a proper estimate is formed of the ruin and destruction occasioned by the burning of TWENTY-THREE MILLION DOLLARS of property, among people in every grade and position, in amounts large and small, under every conceivable circumstance, it will give a correct idea of the Company's good works, and the value of genuine under-writing. *The best is the cheapest.*

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

Rates and terms as liberal as is consistent with reliable indemnity.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

Office, **63** FOURTH STREET.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO., Agents.
mh25:n30

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

ROSENBAUM, STEINHART & CO'S

PHILADELPHIA EMPORIUM,

76 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have received their entirely new stock of goods, consisting of

Millinery and Straw Goods,

Ribbons, Laces,

Artificial Flowers,

Embroideries, White Goods,

Hosiery and Gloves,

Corsets and Skirts,

Fancy Goods, &c.,

To which they invite the attention of purchasers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

One of our firm giving his entire attention to the purchasing of goods at the Eastern Markets, and having had long experience and all the facilities for procuring goods at the very lowest prices, we are enabled to offer great inducements.

Constantly receiving New Goods from the New York and Philadelphia auctions.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ROSENBAUM, STEINHART & CO.,

No. **76** MARKET STREET.

mh24:n20

MARVIN'S PATENT

FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.

And every variety of

SUPERIOR CRACKERS.

S. S. MARVIN,

91 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

TRY THEM. mh24

51. **51.**

GROVER & BAKER'S

ELASTIC STITCH

AND

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,

At the New and Elegant Sales Rooms

OF THE COMPANY,

51 FIFTH STREET.

Also, NEEDLES, ATTACHMENTS, MACHINE SILKS and COTTONS, THREAD, MACHINE OIL, &c., &c. The citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully invited to call.

Applications for Agencies solicited. Circulars or samples by mail on application. Correspondence to be addressed to

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,

51 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

mh20:n12

BRICK! BRICK!

CEO. A. BAYARD

Having thoroughly renovated his CELEBRATED BRICK YARDS, is now prepared to furnish

1000,000

Of the best HAND-MADE BRICK, out of the superior Youghiogheny Clay, of Long Run.

These Brick will be sold and delivered in the city in such quantities as desired, and at the lowest market rates.

All orders left at No. **66** SMITHFIELD STREET, will be promptly attended to. mh24:n19

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership existing between J. M. BURCHFIELD and THEODORE F. PHILLIPS, under the style of J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO., was dissolved on the **16**th inst., by the withdrawal of J. M. BURCHFIELD from the firm. THEODORE F. PHILLIPS will settle all claims against the late firm, and all indebted will settle their accounts with him. mh24:n25

J. M. BURCHFIELD would give notice to his old customers that his health is now unusually good, and that he will open in April with an entire NEW STOCK OF GOODS. Due notice of time and place will be given. mh24:n25

PEANUTS—284 sacks now landing from steamer New State, for sale by
mh20 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS,

50 PER CENT.

LIFE INSURANCE

IS THE POOR MAN'S WEALTH and the RICH MAN'S BEST INVESTMENT.

At the age of **40**, by non-forfeiting policy, an Estate of

$20,000

Is secured by the annual payment of

$320 CASH!

(With small interest on note of $320—the Dividends paying the note.)—In the

MUTUAL BENEFIT

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEWARK, N. J.

ASSETS, - - - - $14,000,000.

S. M. LOVERIDGE, General Agent,

42 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

As the Annual Dividends in this Company now pay *just one-half the premium*, applicants will *study economy*, and thus advance *their own personal interest*, by insuring as above.

Statement for 1868.

In compliance with the provisions of the laws regulating Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies in the State of Pennsylvania, "The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company," incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, do make the following statement of the condition of the said Company on the first day of January, A. D. **1868**:

The Company is *purely Mutual*, has *no Capital Stock or Guarantee Capital!!* to absorb the profits.

The accumulations amount to.... **$14,290,088 17**

Invested as follows:

1. In cash on hand	$ 439,077 43	
2. In United States Securities	1,551,400 00	
3. In State, City and County Bonds	2,713,942 82	
4. In Bonds and Mortgages	3,617,168 40	
5. In Loans on Policies	5,190,273 33	
6. In Real Estate	113,995 60	
7. In Loans on Scrip	3,251 45	
8. In Premiums in course of transmission from Agents	58,362 44	
9. In Interest due, accrued on the above assets	273,114 00	
10. In Premiums due, not yet rec'd. on Policies dated in Nov'r and December	389,506 70	
		14,290,088 17

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, County of Essex, } ss.

We, Lewis C. Grover, President, and Edward A. Strong, Secretary, of "The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company," of Newark, New Jersey, being duly sworn on our oaths, declare that the actual cash value of the assets of said Company, as near as possible, allowing sixty days to convert the same into ready money, is the sum of at least thirteen million six hundred and eighty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars and forty-seven cents.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Newark, N. J., this **31**st day of January, A. D. **1868**.

LEWIS C. GROVER, Jr.,
Notary Public, New Jersey.

A Dividend of Return Premiums of Fifty (**50**) per cent. has been declared on the Life Policies issued prior to January **1**, **1867**, applicable to the premiums paid in **1866**; on ordinary Endowment Policies of the same year Forty (**40**) per cent.; and on Non-forfeiting Endowments Thirty-three and one-third (**33**⅓) per cent.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Dividends, (those declared in **1866** and **1867**,) being fifty per cent. each, (making **One Hundred Per Cent.**) to the members entitled to the same, as their premiums become due during the year **1868**; those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as CASH in payment of Premiums, and where there is a loan the whole amount to be credited thereon.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.

BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
ALEX. H. JOHNSON, Cashier.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.

DIRECTORS:

Lewis C. Grover	R. H. Greene	Ed. A. Strong
Henry McFarlan	I. H. Frothingh'm	Josiah O. Low
Chas. S. Mackne	John R. Weeks	Jos. A. Halsey
A. S. Snelling	N. Perry	Benj. C. Miller.

mh25:n29

PRICES OF THE

VARIOUS KINDS OF GUNPOWDER,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,

ARTHUR KIRK, Agent,

Office, **172** and **174** FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

CANISTER POWDER.

Electric Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grain, in Square Canisters, 1 lb. each.....
American Sporting, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each.....
Duck Shooting, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 grain, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each.....
Indian Rifle, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each.....
Kentucky Rifle, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each
Kentucky Rifle, in Oval Canisters of ½ lb. each (25 one lb. Oval Canisters in a case.) (50 half lb. do. do. do.)

KEG POWDER.

Kentucky Rifle, FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs, 25 lbs.....
Kentucky Rifle, FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs, 12½ lbs.....
Kentucky Rifle, FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs, 6¼ lbs.....
Deer Powder, in kegs, 25 lbs.....
Mining and Shipping Powder, Mining F, FF, and FFF grain, net cash, in kegs, 25 lbs.....
Safety Fuse for Blasting, of superior quality, in packages of 50 feet and over.....

Delivered free of expense on board of Boat or Railroad, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

mh24:e36

47. **1868.** **47**

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOYS' CLOTHING.

GRAY & LOGAN,

47 ST. CLAIR STREET,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THEIR

SPRING STOCK OF

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

Owing to the depression of the Eastern markets, we have been enabled to purchase goods at a very low figure, and we are now prepared to offer our entire assortment at exceedingly moderate prices.

In our BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS, we have complete lines of

BISMARCK, FRANKLIN, GARIBALDI, BARNEY, and METROPOLITAN SUITS.

Of YOUTHS' SUITS, we have a large assortment of all sizes of MEDIUM AND FINE GOODS.

☞ Call and examine the largest stock of BOYS' CLOTHING in the city.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

47. [mh20:n11] **47.**

CLOTHES WRINGERS REPAIRED.—All the different makes of Clothes Wringers repaired, at the India Rubber Depot, **26** and **28** St. Clair street. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

DRY GOODS.

1868. DRY GOODS. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

At Eastern Prices!

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

No. 115 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

mh24:n23

FOR MONDAY, MARCH 22d, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

AT 62½ cents—IRISH CORSETS, White and Colored.

AMERICAN POPLINS, in the most desirable shades.

3-4 and 5-4 ALL-WOOL DELAINES—cheap.

5 Cases KENTUCKY JEANS at 12½c.—slightly damaged.

YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLIN at 12½.

HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLIN at 12½.

PRINTS, at 8, 10 and 12½c.

DELAINES at 12½c.

TICKING, CHECK,

TOWELS AND TOWELING,

IRISH LINEN, TABLE LINEN, &c.

A slight decline in DOMESTICS having taken place East, our prices will correspond.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Wholesale and Retail,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

mh23

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 Market Street.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

Entire Stock of Goods Closing Out,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 87 Market Street.

mh1:

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. **94** WOOD STREET,

Third door above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE BEST FITTING DRAWERS

IN THE WORLD ARE THE

Patent Pantaloon Drawers.

The genuine bear our trad mark,

P. P. D.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

No. 58 White St., New York.

fe28:l3l:MWF

NOTICE TO

INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF

SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the EXCHANGE AND FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS, of Pittsburgh, and others who own stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State, and who reside in this county, are hereby notified that the books will be open on the **2**d day of March next, for the receipt of the three mill State Tax for **1867**, as per Act of Assembly approved April **12**th, **1867**, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."

DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
fe3:k77 County Treasurer.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

PAID FOR

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER,

COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

my8:p98:wr

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.

1868. SPRING STOCK 1868.

OF

CARPETS,

JUST OPENING,

LARGE ASSORTMENT,

All Qualities

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WHO BUY TO SELL.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 Fifth Street,

mh10:d&wF OVER BATES & BELL'S.

23 JUST IMPORTED, 23

And Especially Adapted to this Market.

VELVET CARPETS,

OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.

English Body and Tapestry Brussels,

INGRAINS AND HEMPS,

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 CENTS PER YARD.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. **23** Fifth Street.

fe27:

71 **73**

McFARLAND & COLLINS

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK,

OF

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES

AND

CURTAIN GOODS,

PURCHASED LAST MONTH FOR CASH,

AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT

Less than Actual Cost to Manufacture.

These Goods could not now be replaced for the same cost, and are offered FOR CASH at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Far Below Their Present Value,

AT THE PLACE WHERE BARGAINS CAN ALWAYS BE HAD ON THE BEST STOCK IN THIS MARKET.

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

fe10:MWF&T

STEAM

CARPET BEATING

ESTABLISHMENT.

Which TEN YEARS' TRIAL in New York and other Eastern cities has proved a complete success.

ITS ADVANTAGES:

1st—Fading and Shrinkage are completely avoided.

2d—No ripping apart necessary.

3d—When freed from dust, moths or their larvae, the Carpet looks nearly as good as new, save the natural fading from wear.

4th—When perfectly clean, a Carpet will wear as long again, a desirable matter as a mere point of economy, to say nothing of looks.

ALL ORDERS LEFT AT THE OFFICE,

No. 179 Liberty Street,

Or addressed to P. O. Box **473**, will receive prompt attention.

GEO. L. McCLINTOCK,

mh10: PROPRIETOR.

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD FRIEND OF THE AGE.

The "Queen" Triumphant,

THE QUEEN OF THE WASH TUB.

BUY IT. TRY IT.

FOR GENERAL WASHING PURPOSES IT IS PRONOUNCED UNPRECEDENTED, cheaper than soap—cleanses more thoroughly—costs less money—saves more time and labor, and is sold by all Grocers. One trial will demonstrate its superiority and secure it a firm place in the affection of the entire household. Manufactured by the

HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office, No. **136** WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

118. PRACTICAL 118.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LEMON & WEISE,

NO. 118 FOURTH STREET.

Constantly on hand every variety of PARLOR and CHAMBER FURNITURE, together with a complete assortment of common Furniture at reduced prices.

Those in want of anything in our line are cordially invited to call before purchasing.

Work guaranteed. LEMON & WEISE.

mh21:n14

J. VIENNOT & CO., GENERAL NEWSPAPER, CORRESPONDING AND ADVERTISING AGENTS,

133 Nassau Street, New York.

(Established in **1862**.)

REFERENCES—Mr. H. D. Helmbold, Druggist, **594** Broadway, New York; Messrs. S. R. Vondiser & Co., **198** Greenwich street, New York; Messrs. Hall & Buckel, **208** Greenwich street, New York; Messrs. G. Bruce, Sod & Co., Type Founders, **13** Chambers st., N. Y.; Messrs. Hagar & Co., Type Founders, **38** Gold st., N. Y. fe21:n73:MWF

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of HEAVY, MEDIUM and LIGHT ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

NOTICES.

☞ **NOTICE.—A meeting of the** Stockholders of the FEDERAL STREET AND PLEASANT VALLEY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at Gray's Hotel, Jackson street, Second ward, Allegheny, on WEDNESDAY, March **25**th, at **3** o'clock P. M., for the purpose of perfecting the organization of said Company.

W. M. CLANEY,
mh23: President.

☞ **THE IRON CITY LAND ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of the Stockholders of said Association will be held on April **1**st, **1868**, at **3** o'clock P. M., at the office of A. M. BROWN, Esq., No. **112** Fifth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting business. At the same time and place, the lands of the Association will be sold. An assessment of Fifteen Dollars per share is due and payable to A. M. BROWN, Esq., Treasurer of the Association.

JAS. D. KELLY, President.
GRAHAM SCOTT, Sec'y. mh21:n15

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK,
Allegheny, Pa., March 14, 1868.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT** and SIX DIRECTORS of the Manchester Savings Bank will be held at their Banking House, on SATURDAY, the **28**th day of March, between the hours of **1** and **3** o'clock.

mh16:m81 THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.

POLITICAL.

☞ **CONGRESS—22d DISTRICT.**

Gen. J. S. NEGLEY

IS A CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION.

mh17:d&T

☞ **FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.**

Gen. A. L. PEARSON,

Subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh24:n24

WANTED.

WANTED--BOARDING,

FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE.

In a private family preferred. Will pay for first-class accommodations.

Address **L.** CITY P. O. mh20:n117

WANTED,

A Situation as Book-Keeper,

By a man of middle age, who has been employed for the past NINE YEARS in that capacity in Pittsburgh. Satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Letters addressed to "WILLIAM," care of GAZETTE OFFICE, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to. mh19:m86-WFM

WANTED.—AGENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR; Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results. By HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. A Book for all sections and parties.

This great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, combined with an increased commission, makes it the best subscription book ever published.

One Agent in Easton, Pa., reports **72** subscribers in three days.

Another in Boston reports **103** subscribers in four days.

Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work, with notices of the Press, &c.

Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
mh19:m100:d&F Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR RENT.

TO LET—RENT MODERATE.

THE ROOMS AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY SCHOOL OF DESIGN, "PHELAN'S BUILDINGS," **22** AND **24** FIFTH STREET.

ENQUIRE OF

JAMES PHELAN,

mh24:n27 No. **24** FIFTH STREET.

TO LET—WAREHOUSE.

From **1**st of April next, the Warehouse No. **83**, on Liberty street, corner of Hay; well suited for Produce and Feed or Grocery Business.

Apply on the premises (up stairs,) or at my residence, Centre avenue.

mh20:n WILLIS BOOTHE.

TO LET,

A GOOD BRICK STABLE,

With five stalls, on alley between St. Clair street and Barker's alley. Possession given **1**st of April.

Apply at No. **193** Liberty street.

mh20: KIRKPATRICK, BRO. & CO.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Property near Mansfield for Sale.

A very desirable piece of land of **16** acres, having an orchard of about **3** acres, and a good frame house of **5** rooms and cellar; a spring of never failing water near the house. Located on an elevation about ¾ of a mile west of Mansfield Station, on the Panhandle R. R. To be sold as a whole or in lots, to suit purchasers, from **2** to **5** acres.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. **77** Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.

FOR SALE.

A good frame dwelling of five rooms, large hall, finished attic and good cellar, with lot **24** by **129** feet **9** inches, situate No. **60** Adams street, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, which will be sold low and on good terms, as the owner wishes to leave the city.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, No. **77** Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Two good lots on Sheffield street; one lot on Adams street; one lot on Franklin street; three small lots on Chartiers street; one lot on Fremont street, Allegheny. A lot in East Liberty, being lot No. **14** on Dennison avenue. A number of lots on Jacks Run.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, No. **77** Federal street, Allegheny City, second floor.

A good Farm of **70** Acres, **60** of which are cultivated, and balance in timber, having **10** acres of orchard, consisting of apples, peaches and pears; a good log house of **6** rooms and cellar; a good log barn. Farm well watered, having a good spring near the door; **50** acres underlaid with coal. Situate **12** miles northwest of Allegheny City, and **4** miles from Sewickley or Glendale Station, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Terms easy. Inquire at **77** Federal street, Allegheny City, second floor.

mh18:m86

FIFTH STREET PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscribers will offer at private sale, until the FIRST OF APRIL, one of the most

DESIRABLE BUSINESS SITES ON FIFTH STREET,

BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET.

The property has a fine front on Fifth street of **23**¾ feet, and extends back **172** feet, taking in the back part of the adjoining lot, **20x52** feet, with an outlet from the back part **9** feet wide, to a **10** foot alley, which runs through from Fifth street to Virgin alley.

The whole surface covers an area of over **5,000** square feet.

The attention of capitalists is invited to this property, as opportunities for investing in such eligible and remunerative real estate seldom occur.

All information concerning the property can be had at the office of

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

mh16:m79 **19** FIFTH STREET.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS.

A large number of desirable BUILDING LOTS, of various sizes, in the Village of

SPRINGDALE,

Fifteen miles from Allegheny City, immediately on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and less than five minutes walk from Springdale Station. These Lots are most eligibly located for Building Sites, as the Village is one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Allegheny river. Five passenger trains either way per day, and on and after the **18**th instant an Accommodation Train will run to and from Springdale.

These Lots will be sold on reasonable terms. Any person desiring to secure a home in the country, in a good locality, would do well to give these Lots their attention.

For further particulars, inquire of PETER HUTCHINSON, Springdale, or JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary, Court House, Pittsburgh.

mh16:m75

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT on corner of Manhattan and Adams streets, near Passenger Railway. Lot **44** by **127** feet. House frame, containing **7** rooms and good hall, well improved. House and Lot on Sheffield, near Bidwell street, Allegheny City. Lot **23** by **42** feet; house frame, contains hall, five rooms and good cellar; water and gas. Also, several small Houses and Lots in good location. Inquire of J. RUSH & CO. Beaver Street, near Chestnut, Manchester.

FOR SALE.—HORSES.—At HOWARD'S LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES; one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near Monongahela House.

Horses bought and sold on commission.

IRON WORKS.

AS. VERNER, Pres't.....W. P. PORTER, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered;
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes;
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.

Office, No. 177 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,

WROUGHT IRON,

Iron Welded Tubes for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

Office, No. 93 Water St.,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

ap29:e26

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined, Charcoal

AND

JUNIATA BLOOM IRON.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON.
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER and GUARD or FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs. to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk.
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS AND SPIKES.

Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREENOUGH STREET, (a continuation of First street,) adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

Warehouse, Nos. 166 and 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House,

ap24:d6 **PITTSBURGH.**

STEEL WORKS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes.

MILL, MULAY, CIRCULAR, GANG AND CROSS-CUT

SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC AND SEMI-ELLIPTIC

RAILWAY SPRINGS,

CAST SPRING STEEL,

Cast and German Plow Steel,

PLOW WINGS AND MOWER BARS;
SPRINGS, AXLES and STEEL TIRE;
SICKLE, SHOVEL, HOE, RAKE,
FORK, TUB, CALK and
MACHINERY CAST STEEL;
CROW BARS, &c., &c., &c.

Warehouse, 83 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

se18:k4

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

SQUARE, FLAT and OCTAGON, of all sizes; SAW PLATES, HOE, FORK and SHEET CAST STEEL; CAST STEEL for

Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Axles, Circulars, &c., &c.

Cast and Common Plow & Spring Steel.

Office—Corner FIRST AND ROSS STREETS, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

oc23:d9

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:

WM. METCALF, GEO. W. BARR, REUBEN MILLER, CHAS. PARKIN.

SPECIAL PARTNER—S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

Office, No. 38 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

fe14:d48

DUQUESNE Iron and Steel Works.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles, Steel, &c.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 77 Water Street,

ja18:j90 PITTSBURGH.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, 120, 122, 124 SECOND and 119 and 121 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH.

IRON CITY MILLS.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

Manufacturers of REFINED, CHARCOAL, JUNIATA and POLISHED

CAST STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, No. 22 MARKET ST.

COPPER.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS, PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metal, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pa'n.

my14:e24:dwT

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

ATLAS WORKS,

MORTON STREET, Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

THOMAS N. MILLER, President.

These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines, of every description.

Boilers, Oil Tanks.

Sheet Iron Work.

Railroad Castings.

Rolling Mill Castings.

Engine Castings.

Machine Castings.

General Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

no9:n69

NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS.

Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets,

(NINTH WARD.)

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WM. SMITH

Manufacturer of

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of

General Castings for Gas and Water Works.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

fe16:t10

THE KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO.

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J. M. KNAP, Vice President.
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J. K. WADE, Engineer.
J. G. KNAP, General Manager.

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A. E. W. PAINTER, of J. Painter & Sons.
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THOS. S. BLAIR, of Shoenberger & Co.
WM. METCALF, of Miller, Barr & Parkin.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery.

RETORTS and CASTINGS, of every description.
ERNEST'S NAIL MACHINES. fe24

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,

WASHINGTON WORKS,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Casting of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office, No. 12, corner First and Smithfield Streets.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PETENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:n52

HUGH M. BOLE.....HUNTER ORE.
JAMES NELSON.....A. B. BOLE.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,

Founders, Engine Builders and Machinists,

Make to order MARINE AND LAND STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes, warranted to give satisfaction.
CASTINGS, of every description, made to order.
JAMES NELSON, Sup't. .....A. B. BOLE, Foreman.
Machine Shops, corner POINT ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY. Foundry, Nos. 52 and 54 Third street,

my10:n66 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

Butler Street, Ninth Ward,

(Opposite Union Iron Mills,)

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Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,

MACHINERY AND CASTINGS GENERALLY.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. Charges reasonable.

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oc15:t28

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PRICE & SIMS.

Office and Warehouse, 29 Wood Street.

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes,

WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS,

SUGAR KETTLES, HOLLOW WARE,

And Castings generally. ap26:y6

JOHN RONEY,

HECLA FOUNDRY,

Carson St., Ninth Ward, near A. V. R. R.

MANUFACTURER OF

HAMMER DIES, STEEL MOULDS,

Rolling Mill and Machine Castings generally.

JOBBING WORK promptly attended to. Orders solicited and carefully and satisfactorily executed.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY AND ROLL WORKS,

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BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY.

Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety af 10, 12 and 16 horse power ENGINES, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

P. F. GEISSE, Wellsville, O.

Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C. & P. R. no9:h2

IRON BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donghamore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and C. B. Charcoal

PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

JAMES B. JONES,

DEALER IN

SCRAP IRON, LIGHT IRON,

Cast and Wrought Iron, Rope, &c.

Corner ANDERSON STREET and RIVER AVENUE, Allegheny City.

STONE.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FRED'K ATWATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.

Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable.

STONE QUARRY.

Stone furnished from the

Apollo Stone Quarry,

To order or by the car load, via W. P. R. R. Enquire of

J. FREETLY,

mh12:m60 Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa

ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

FORT PITT BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR, FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS,
CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS.
SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS;
STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES;
PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.

Office and Warehouse, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh7:i89

E. W. MORROW.....JAS. B. BARNHILL.....JAS. BLAIR.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

MORROW, BARNHILL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Agitators,

TANKS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES, SHEET IRON WORK, &c.

Cor. Liberty and Second Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REPAIRING promptly done. jy4:b2

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

NOS. 20, 22, 24 AND 26 PENN ST.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boilers.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja3:e21

ROBERT LEA,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines and Boilers,

FREIGHT HOISTERS,

AND DOCTOR ENGINES.

CASTINGS, of all descriptions, made to order.

Corner of First and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES M. RITER,

Nos. 55 and 56 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IRON OIL TANKS,

SETTLING PANS, COPPER STEAM PIPE,

ROLLING MILL STACKS,

And SHEET IRON WORK,

For Steamboats.

STOVES, CASTINGS, &C.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale,

PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c.

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.

A new and novel arrangement for having

Hot Water Boilers

Attached to the back end of common Cook Stoves, so that the waste blaze which goes up the stove pipe heats all the water needed in an ordinary sized family, by passing the blaze directly through the boiler, which sits over the pipe hole of the stove. This new arrangement can be put on to any No. 7, 8 or 9 common Cooking Stove, of any manufacture. Any person having a TRIUMPH, VICTORY, BLACK OAK, BEAUTY or UNION STOVE, or almost any other Cook Stove made in the Union, can have Boilers attached to their Stoves, including the Attachment, the Boiler and Lids, and Bibb Cock, for the moderate cost of $7, by applying to

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of the TRIUMPH COOK STOVE.

CHEAPEST PLACE in the city

TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

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HARDWARE.

NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.

LINDSEY, STERRIT & EUWER,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

337 LIBERTY STREET,

CORNER OF WAYNE,

One Square Below Union Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH ST., bet. Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Rdpairing done carefully on short notice. je26:d30

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

(Between Liberty and Ferry streets.

Orders promptly attended to. ap13:z8

FINANCIAL.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

COVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on London.

my1:s82

N. HOLMES & SONS.

BANKERS,

57 Market Street,

PITTTSBURGH, PA.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities,

INCLUDING U. S. SIXFS OF 1881:
do do 5-20s;
U. S. FIVES 10-40S.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBETEDNESS.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected.

ja30:a1

CITY BANK,

No. 112 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Foreign Exchange bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES McCABE,	JOHN McKEOWN,
TERENCE CAMPBELL,	THOS. ROURKE,
JOHN SAVAGE,	PATRICK KANE,
JAS. PHELAN,	JOHN C. BARR,
CHAS. B. BARR,	WM. H. REEL,
P. O'BRIEN,	J. DUNLEVY, JR.,

D. IHMSEN.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.

J. C. BARR, Secretary.

N. B.—This Bank will open for business between the first and fifteenth of April, in the room lately occupied by A. McTighe, deceased, as a Banking House, opposite the Cathedral.

The Stock Books will remain open for subscriptions until that time, at the office of the Secretary, No. 104 Fifth street. mh18:m90

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest paid on Time Deposits

ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM

ONE DOLLAR UPWARD.

DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK, WITHOUT INTEREST.

Discounts Daily at 12 o'clock.

President--THOMPSON BELL.
Vice President--A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS:

THOMPSON BELL,	A. M. MARSHALL,
JOS. DILWORTH,	JOS. ALAREE.
J. J. GILLESPIE.	

Stockholders to whom we make reference:

Wm. Forsythe,	Joseph Dilworth,
Wm. Caldwell,	Rev. David Kerr,
Willis Dalzell,	Henry Lambert,
D. W. C. Bidwell,	A. M. Brown,
E. M. Fulton,	Thomas Ewing.

E. W. CLARK & CO. BANKERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD ST.

PHILADELPHIA,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7 3-10s Converted Into 5-20.

STOCKS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission, here and in New York. TIME PAPER NEGOTIATED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7s FOR SALE. Also, the NEW LEHIGH GOLD LOAN. These Loans are both free from State and U. S. taxes, and are the cheapest Bonds of their class at present on the market.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

fe24:188

PIANOS, ORGANS, &C.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,

AND ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited. Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet. The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others. Prices from $50 to $150, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments, in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

mh9 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

SECOND HAND

MELODEONS AND ORGANS,

In perfect order, from $35 to $130.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

mh12 42 Fifth st., 2d door above Wood.

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SINGERLY & CLEIS, Successors to GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS.

The only Steam Lithographic Establishment West of the Mountains. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 73 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

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NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDING.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles. ap16:x56

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK, &C.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE,
STONE HEARTHS, WHITE LIME,
CHIMNEY TOPS AND WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House se16

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

116 Wood St., near Corner of Wood,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Gold, Silver and Coupons,

Bought and Sold on Liberal Terms.

Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30's.

We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of

SEVEN-THIRTIES

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealer in Government Securities,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 24, 1868.

Gold was very weak to-day, opening at 128¼, and closing dull at 138. Government bonds declined with gold, and closed at about one per cent lower than last night, with large offers to sell, in anticipation of a tight money market.

Stocks are dull and lower, with no disposition to buy for the present. The local money market is also bare of any loose funds, preparatory to the April payments; those who have it hold back in anticipation of some turn in the market. Bank stocks are offered freely at concessions.

Mr. A. J. Baker has resigned the presidency of the Coal Mens' Trust Company, and is succeeded by Mr. W. J. Anderson, Mr. E. J. Roberts still remains cashier, and the concern is said to be in good condition and doing a very good business.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold, 138; 1881 bonds, 110¾; 1862 5-20s, 109¾; 1864 do, 107¼; 1865 do, 107⅝; Consols, 106⅜; 10-40s, 101⅜; 7-30s, 105½.	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	88½
Fort Wayne	101¼
North Western—common	63
North Western—preferred	73¾
New York Central	118½
Erie	67¾
Old Southern	87½
Ohio & Mississippi	29¼
Western Union Telegraph	33½
Merchants Union Express	34¼
Corydon	30
Quartz Hill	1 15
Quicksilver	20½

—The Assistant Treasurer in New York has been selling gold and buying seven-thirties. Mr. McCulloch possesses the power to relieve the money market by using the balance, $25,285,000 of the three per cent. legal-tender certificates. Mr. McCulloch has already received and cancelled the compound interest notes, which Congress intended should have been replaced by the three per cent. certificates. The outstanding balance of compound interest notes is only $6,163,000, and the right to issue at once $19,422,000 of the three per cent. certificates is certainly already vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, or otherwise the law of Congress to issue them has become a nulity. The act of Congress intended these three per cent. certificates to take the place of the compound interest notes, at the time they were cancelled, in August, 1867, which was not done by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is stated that the government balance is unusually low; why then not use the three per cent. legal certificates to releive the necessities of the Government and the mercantile community?

—Secretary McCulloch has written a letter to Senator Sherman, Chairman, of the Senate Committee on Finance, regarding the house bill abolishing the tax on manufactures, and argues that so great a reduction in prices will result that our markets will be less desirable for foreign productions and importations, therefore diminished so as to impair the revenues from customs. While admitting that it is exceedingly desirable that taxes should be reduced, he is apprehensive that such a reduction of revenue would leave an insufficiency of income to meet the interest on the public debt and the current expenses of the Government.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.

Gold	138¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	110⅝
" 5-20's, 1862	109¾
" 5-20's, 1864	107½
" 5-20's, 1865	107⅞
" 10-40's	100¼
" 5-20's, Jan. and July, '65	106⅜
" " " " '67	106⅜
" June 7-30's	105½
" July 7-30's	105⅝
May Comp., 1865	117½

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 24, 1868.

CRUDE—The Crude market was a little weak, apparently, to-day, and, compared with yesterday, prices are off fully a quarter. We have but a single sale to record, 1000 to 1200 bbls for immediate delivery at 8¼c—last evening—6000 bbls to be delivered between now and the first of May, seller's option, at 8¾c; also, 107 bbls at 8¾c, bbls returned. Spot oil cannot fairly be quoted above 8¼c to-day, against 8¾c yesterday, and even at this reduction, buyers did not appear to be very anxious to take hold, though they are always backward about buying when the market has a drooping tendency. Future deliveries are unchanged, nominally, and, in the absence of sales, yesterdays quotations may be regarded as the standard of values. We have no advices from Oil City to-day, but, we presume, there is no change; one thing, however, is generally conceded, prices are still too much inflated at that point for this market.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil is quiet and unchanged. But two sales reported, two five hundred barrel lots for April, seller's option option, at 25c. March is still quoted at 24½@24¾c, while for May, June and July, there seems to be no change whatever. There is still considerable inquiry for present and future deliveries, and we would have plenty of sales to report, were it not for the fact that there are but very few sellers at the prices offered; refiners claim, and with good reason, too, that taking the present prices of crude and refined, there is no margin, and hence they prefer keeping their oil to selling with no prospect of any retnrn.

ARRIVALS—The following are the arrivals of oil.

Lockhart & F.	480	Fisher & Bro.	5000
M'whinney & Bro.	1800	Jackson & Bro.	700
Jas. Wilkins	107		
Total			8087

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazete.]

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—Flour unchanged at $9,75 for best Minnesota. Wheat 2a3c lower, but closed firm at $1,94 for No. 1. Oats dull at 60c. Corn firmer at 84½c. Barley scarce at $2,65.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBUGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 24, 1868.

The general markets are moderately active and steady with a fair volume of business in the aggregate, but in prices there are no remarkable changes.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is quiet but firm at $2,50 to $2,53 for Red, and 5c to 8c higher for White, according to quality. Barley is scarce and firm with sales of good to choice Spring at $2,15 to $2,25. Rye is in good demand with sales of 1 car on private terms; 1 do do at $1,90; and we heard of offers to sell at $1,85. Corn is quiet and unchanged; sale of 300 sacks Ear, on wharf, at 95c; 450 bush do at 98c to $1; 1 car do at $1; and 1 car Shelled on private terms. Oats firm but unchanged; sale of 1 car on track at 71c; and 100 bush in store, at 75c.

BUTTER—Continues very scarce, and with a steady demand, prime to choice Roll may be quoted at 50c to 55c.

EGGS—Under the influence of increased arrivals, are dull and lower, and cannot fairly be quoted above 25c.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is quiet and unchanged at $8, and the same is true of Timothy at $2,75. Flaxseed is scarce and wanted at $7,50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm and somewhat excited and tending upward; we now quote at 11¾ to 12c for Shoulders; 13¾ to 15¼c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 17¾c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard, also, is higher, and may now be quoted at 16½c, in tierces, and 17c, in kegs. Dried Beef, 22c. Mess Pork is unchanged at $25,50.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet firm but unchanged; Peaches, 11 to 11½c for prime halves, and Apples at 7 to 8c.

POTATOES—Steady t bu unchanged; sales of prime Peach Blows at $3,25 per bbl, ond Buckeyes (for seed) at $3,50.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged; $10,50 to $11 for Spring Wheat; $12 to $12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14 to $15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is firmer, and may now be quoted at $8,25 to $8,50.

LARD OIL—Is firm and higher; we now quote No. 2 at $1, and No. 1 at $1,30.

GREEN APPLES—Firm but unchanged; regular sales in store at $4 to $6 per bbl, as to quality.

HAY—Is firm but unchanged: sales from country wagons at $20 to $25. Baled Hay is quoted on wharf at $20 to $22 per ton, as to quality.

BEANS—Sales in store at $4,50 to $5,00 per bushel.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $6,25 to $6,50 per bbl.

ONIONS—Quoted at $4,50 per bushel.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1,400 bales at 24½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 3,094 bbls; opened dull; high grades strongly in buyers' favor; closed rather more active; sales 9,600 bbls at $8,90a9,25 for superfine State and Western; $9,90a10,70 for extra State; $9,60a11.10 for extra Western; $12,00a13,80 for white wheat extra; $9,90a14,00 for round hoop Ohio; $10,00a14,75 for extra St. Louis; California quiet; sales 800 sacks at $12,50a14,00. Rye Flour steady; sales 450 bbls at $7,75a9,60. Corn Meal quiet; Western, $5,75. Whiskey nominal and unchanged. Wheat opened dull and lower, but closed rather more steady; receipts none; sales 31,600 bus. $2,40 for No. 2 Chicago delivered; $2,50 for No. 1 Milwaukee delivered; $2,90 for amber long Island, and $3,20 for white California. Rye steady; sales of 5,000 bush State at $1,92½, to arrive, an outside price. Barley dull; sales of 600 bush poor State at $1,90; also 3,000 bush good No. 2 rowed State at $2,13. Barley Malt quiet; sales of 650 bush choice at $2,25. Corn; receipts 5,700 bush; market opened dull and lower, but closed firmer; sales of 57,000 bush, at $1,25a1,29 for new mixed western afloat; $1,29a1,30 for southern yellow, $1,20a1,25 for white southern and western. Oats; receipts none; market without decided change; sales of 76,000 bush, at 84a84¼c for western in store, chiefly at the inside price. Rice quiet. Coffee very firm and quiet. Sugar active; sales of 1,500 hhds, at 10¾a 11¼c for Cuba, and 12a12 1-2c for Porto Rico. Molasses firm; sales 150 hhds of Cuba and Muscovado at 52c. Hops quiet. Petroleum quiet at 13c, crude 25 3-4 a26c, refined bonded. Pork heavy and lower; sales of 3,250 bbls at $24,70a24,90; New Mess closing at $24,80; Regular $23,37a 23,50; Old do closing at $23,50, Regular $20a 20,75; Prime $22,50a22,62; Prime Mess also $11,50; New Mess $25,00 seller of April, $25,-50 for buyer of May. Beef firm and unchanged; sales of 380 bbls and 90 tierces; Beef hams firm; sales of 2,750 bbls at 36a 40c. Cut Meats steady; sales of 260 packages at 10 1-2a11c shoulders, 14a15 1-2c hams. Dressed hogs are nominal at 12 1-4a12 3-4. City bacon is a shade firmer and in moderate demand; 540 boxes, 15 1-4c for Cumberland cut; 13 1-4a13 1-2c for short ribbed; 14 1-2 for clear; also 60,000 pounds of smoked at 14 3-4c for clear ribbed; 12 1-2c for shoulders. Lard is firm but quiet; 1360 bbls. at 16a17c. Butter is in good demand at 20a28c; Ohio, 45a60c. State cheese is firm at 13a16 3-4c. Freights—Liverpool, without decided change; 40,000 bush corn at 5d. per sail and 5-1-2a5-3-4d. per steam.

LATEST.—Flour closed steady with a moderate local trade demand. Wheat is quiet and steady at $3,38a2,40 for No 2; $2,48 a2,51 for No 1 spring. Rye quiet and steady. Oats dull and heavy at 83 1-2c for western in store. Corn quiet at $1,27a1,28 for new mixed western afloat. Pork dull and heavy at $24,66 1-4a24,68 3-8 for new mess, cash and regular; $24,90a25 sellers for May. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats unchanged. Bacon firm with a fair inquiry. Lard active and firm, at 16 3-4a 17c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 24.—The break in the price of prints and calicos and heavy brown sheetings has led to increased animation, but, otherwise, the market exhibits no symptom of activity. All popular made prints are in fair request at a decline, which is now general. Cocheco and Merrimack A, 14c for fancy Richmonds; 13c for fancy Amoskeag; 12 1-2c for Wamsutta, and 9 1-2 for all standard. Sheetings in steady request; Atlantic A, 17c; Pacific H sell at 16 1-2c; Laconia, O, 16 1-2; do E, 16c; do B, 17c; Continental, 17 1-2c; Broadway, 16c; Great Falls M, 17 1-2c; Peppercll R, 16 1-2c; do O, 14 1-2c; Indiana J, 17 1-2c; Waterford J, 17 1-2; Indian Orchard A, 16 1-2; do N N, 16 1-2; do O, 15 1-2; Biddeford R, 10 1-2; Claremont A, 10c; Hope, 3-4 wide, Holyoke, Trenton and Commonwealth, 8 1-2c; Dewight R, 13c; Social, 11c, and Massachusetts J sheetings, 12 1-2c. Printing cloths dull; 9c for 7 yard standard goods, all leading makes of brown drills, such as Pepperell, Laconia, and Amoskeag steady at 17; Delaines sell slowly at 19a20c for regular goods, but the mills have stopped on light work, owing to unprofitable rates. Pacific lawns in moderate request at 17c.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, March 24.—Flour firm and steady for double extra at $10a11,25; double extra red winter at $11,50a13,50; double extra white at $13a14,50. Wheat market quiet and unchanged; No. 1 red winter is held as $2,46a2,48; No. 1 Milwaukee spring nominal at $2,30 for car lots. Corn dull, but firm at $1a1,01 for No. 1 shelled from store; 99c for ears on track. Oats quiet and firm at 70c for No. 1 State from store. Rye scarce and held at $1,60a1,65 for No. 1 State and western. Barley nominal. Petroleum firm and steady; crude, $3,90a4; refined in bond, 22a23c; standard white, free, 42a44c.

Philadelphia Market

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Petroleum dull; crude 16 1-2c; refined in bond 24⅝a 24 3-4c. Flour less active and unchanged. Wheat scarce and unchanged. Rye steady at $1,85. Corn firmer; mixed western $1,18. Oats active at 83c. Provisions firmer; mess pork $25,50. Lard 17a17 1-4c.

President Johnson's Answer.

(Continued from Second Page.)

Secretary for the Department of War, again refers to his former answers, in so far as they are applicable, to show the intent with which he proceeded in the premises, and prays equal benefit therefrom as if the same were here again fully repeated. This respondent further takes exception to the sufficiency of the allegations of this article, as to the conspiracy alleged, upon the same grounds as stated in the exception set forth in his answer to said article fifth.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE EIGHTH.

And for answer to said eighth article, this respondent denies that on the 21st day of February, 1868, at Washington aforesaid, or at any other time and place, he did issue and deliver to the said Thomas the said letter of authority set forth in said eighth article, with the intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of money appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War. This respondent, protesting that there was a vacancy in said office of Secretary for the Department of War, admits that he did issue the said letter of authority, and he denies that the same was with any unlawful intent whatever, either to violate the Constitution of the United States or any act of Congress. On the contrary, this respondent again affirms that his sole intent was to vindicate his authority as Presiden. of the United States, and by peaceful means to bring the questions of the right of the said Stanton to continue to hold said office of Secretary of War to a final decision before the Supreme Court of the United States, as has been hereinbefore set forth, and he prays the same benefit from his answer in the premises as if the same were here again repeated at length.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE NINTH.

And for answer to the ninth article, the respondent states that on the 22d day of Feruary, 1868, the following note was addressed to Gen. Emory by the private secretary of the respondent:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 22, 1868.
"GENERAL: The President directs me to say that he will be pleased to have you call upon him as early as practicable.
"Respectfully and truly yours,
"WM. G. MOORE."

General Emory called at the Executive Mansion according to this request. The object of respondent was to be advised by Gen. Emory, as commander of the Department of Washington, what changes had been made in the military affairs of the Department. respondent had been informed that various changes had been made, which in no wise had been brought to his notice, or reported to him from the Department of War, or from any other quarter, and desired to ascertain the facts. After the said Emory had explained in detail the changes which had taken place, said Emory called the attention of the respondent to a general order, which he referred to, and which this respondent then sent for, when it was produced. It is as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 17.

"The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

"An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes.

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the headquarters of the General of the Army shall be at the city of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the army, and in case of his inability, though next in rank. The General of the army shall not be removed, suspended or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at the said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate, and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void. Any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be guilty of misdemeanor in office, and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey, or obey any orders or instructions so issued, contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two years nor more than twenty years, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction.

"Approved March 2d, 1867.
By order of the Secretary of War.
"E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.
"Official. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. G. O., No. 17."

General Emory not only called the attention of this respondent to this order, but to the fact that it was in conformity with a section contained in an appropriation act passed by Congress. This respondent, after reading the order, observed "this is not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and the language of the commission which you hold." Gen. Emory stated that this order had met this respondent's approval. This respondent then said in substance: "Am I to understand that the President of the United States cannot give an order but through the General-in-Chief or Gen. Grant?" Gen. Emory again reiterated the statement that it had met the respondent's approval, and that it was the opinion of some of the leading lawyers of the country that this order was constitutional. With some further conversation respondent then inquired the name of the lawyers who had given this opinion, and he mentioned the names of two. Respondent then said that the object of the law was very evident, referring to a clause in the appropriation act upon which the order purported to be based. This, according to the respondent's recollection, was the substance of the conversation with General Emory. Respondent denies that any allegation in the said article of any instructions or declarations given to the said Emory, or at any other time, contrary or in addition to what is hereinbefore set forth, are true. Respondent denies that in the said conversation with Emory he had any other intent than to express the opinions then given to the said Emory, nor did he then or at any time request or order the said Emory to disobey any law or order issued in conformity with any law, or intend to offer any inducement to Emory to violate any law. What this respondent then said to General Emory was simply the expression of an opinion which he fully believed to be sound, and which he yet believes to be so; and that is, that by the express provisions of the Constitution this respondent, as President, is made the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and as such he is to be respected, and that his orders, whether issued through the War Department or through the General-in-Chief, or by other channels of communication, are entitled to respect and obedience, and that such constitutional power cannot be taken from him by virtue of any act of Congress. Respondent does, therefore, deny that by the expression of such opinion he did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

And this respondent does further say, that the said article ninth lays no foundation whatever for the conclusion stated in said article, that the respondent, by reason of the allegation therein contained, was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, in reference to the statement made by General Emory that this respondent approved said act of Congress containing the said provision referred to. The respondent admits that his formal approval was given to said act, but accompanied the same by the following message, addressed and sent with the act to the House of Representatives, in which House the said act originated, and from which it came to respondent:

"*To the House of Representatives:* The act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," contains provisions to which I must call attention. These provisions are contained in the second section, which in certain cases virtually deprive the President of his constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and the sixth section, which denies to ten States of the Union their constitutional right to protect themselves in any emergency by means of their own militia. These provisions are out of place in an appropriation bill. I am compelled to defeat these necessary appropriations if I withhold my signature from the act. Pressed by these considerations, I feel constrained to return the bill with my signature, but accompany it with my earnest protest against the sections which I have indicated.

"*Washington, D. C.*, March 2, 1867."

Respondent, therefore, did no more than to express to the said Emory the same opinon which he had so expressed to the House of Representatives.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE TENTH.

And in answer to the tenth article and specification, thereto the respondent says that on the 14th and 15th days of August, 1866, a political Convention of delegates from all or most of the states and territories of the Union was held in the city of Philadelphia, under the name and style of National Union Convention, for the purpose of maintaining and advancing certain political views and opinions before the people of the United States, and for their support and adoption in the exercise of Constitutional suffrage in the elections of Representatives in Congress which were soon to occur in many of the states and territories, which said Convention in the course of its proceedings, and in furtherance of the objects of the same, adopted a declaration of principles and an adress to the people of the United States, and appointed a committee of two of its members from each state, one from each territory, and one from the District of Columbia, to wait upon the President of the United States, and present to him a copy of the proceedings of the Convention; that on the 18th day of the said month of August, this committee waited upon the President of the United States, at the Executive Mansion, and was received by him in one of the rooms thereof, and by their chairman, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, then and now a Senator of the United States, speaking in their behalf, presented a copy of the proceedings of the Convention, and addressed the President of the United States in a speech, of which a copy, according to the published report of the same, and as the respondent believes substantially a correct report, is hereto annexed as a part of this answer and marked "Exhibit C;" that thereupon, in reply to the address of said committee by their chairman, this respondent addressed the same committee in one of the rooms of the Executive Mansion, and this respondent believes this his address to said Committee on the occasion is referred to in the first specification of the tenth article, but this respondent does not admit the passages therein set forth, as of extracts from a speech or address of this respondent upon such occasion, correctly or justly present his speech or address upon said occasion, but, on the contrary, this respondent demands and insists that if the honorable Court shall deem the said article and the said first specification thereof to contain allegation of matter cognizable by this honorable Court as a high misdemeanor within the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and shall receive or allow proof in support of the same, that proof should be required to be made of the actual broad address of this respondent on that occasion, which this respondent denies this article contains correctly or justly represents.

This respondent, further answering the tenth article and specifications thereof, says that at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 3d day of April, 1866, he was attended by a large assemblage of his fellow citizens, and in deference and obedience to their call and demand he addressed them upon matters of public and political consideration, and this respondent believes that said occasion and address are referred to in the second specification of the tenth article; but this respondent does not admit the passage therein set forth as of an extract from the speech of this respondent on said occasion, correctly or justly presents his speech on said occasion but, on the contrary, this respondent demands and insists, if this honorable Court shall deem the said article and second specification thereof to contain allegations of matter cognizable by this honorable Court as a high misdemeanor in office, within the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and shall receive or allow proof of the same, that proof shall be required to be made of the actual speech and address of this respondent on said occasion, which this respondent denies said article and specification contains correctly or justly presents.

And this respondent, further answering the tenth article and the specification thereof, says that at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on the 8th day of September, 1866, he was attended by a numerous assemblage of his fellow-citizens, and in deference and obedience to their call and demand he addressed them on matters and political considerations, and the respondent believes said occasion and address are referred to in the third specification of the tenth article; but this respondent does not admit the passage therein set forth as extracts from a speech of this respondent on said occasion correctly or justly present his speech upon said occasion, but, on the contrary, this respondent demands and insists if this honorable Court shall deem said article and said third specification thereof to contain matter cognizable by this honorable Court as a high misdemeanor in office, within the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and receive or allow proof of the same, that proof shall be required to be made of the actual speech of the respondent on said occasion which this respondent denies that the said article contains or justly presents.

The respondent, further answering the tenth article, protesting that he has not been unmindful of the high duties of his office, or of the harmony or courtesies which ought to exist and be maintained between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government of the United States, denies that he has ever intended or designed to set aside the rightful authority or powers of Congress, or attempted to bring into disgrace, ridicule, hatred, contempt, or reproach the Congress of the United States, or either branch thereof, or to impair or destroy the regard or respect of all or any of the good people of the United States for the Congress or the rightful constitutional power thereof, or to excite the odium or resentment of all or any of the good people of the United States against the Congress and the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted. This respondent further says that at all times he has in his official acts as President recognized the authority of the several Congresses of the United States as constituted and organized under his administration of the office of President of the United States. And this respondent, further answering, says that he had from time to time, under his constitutional right and duty as President of the United States, communicated to Congress his views with regard to such acts or resolutions thereof as being submitted to him as President of the United States, in pursuance of the Constitution, seemed to this respondent to require such communication, and he has from time to time, in the exercise of the freedom of speech, which belongs to him as a citizen of the United States, and in his political relations as President of the United States to the people of the United States, which is upon proper occasions a duty of the highest obligation, expressed to his fellow citizens his views and opinions respecting the measures and proceedings of Congress, and that in such addresses to his fellow citizens, and in such of his communications to Congress, he has expressed his views, opinions and judgment of and concerning the actual constitution of the two Houses of Congress without representation therein of certain States of the Union, and the efforts that in wisdom and justice, and in the opinion and independent judgment of this respondent, Congress in its legislation and proceedings should give to this political circumstance, and whatsoever he has thus communicated to Congress or addressed to his fellow-citizens, or any assemblage thereof, this respondent says was and is within and according to his right and privilege, as to all American citizens, and his high duty as President of the United States. And the respondent, not waiving or at all disparaging his right of freedom of opinion and of freedom of speech, as hereinbefore or hereinafter more particularly set forth, but claiming and insisting upon the same, further answering the said tenth article, says the views and opinions expressed by this respondent in his said addresses to the assemblages of his fellow citizens as in said article, or in this answer thereto, mentioned, are not and were not intended to be other or different from those expressed by him in his communications to Congress, that the insurrectionary States never had ceased to be States of the Union, and that they were then entitled to representation in Congress by loyal representatives and Senators as fully as the other States of the Union, and that consequently the Congress as then constituted was not in fact a Congress of all the States, but a Congress of only a part of the States; this respondent, always protesting against the unauthorized exclusion therefrom of the said ten States, nevertheless gave his assent to all laws passed by said Congress, which did not in his opinion and judgment violate the Constitution, exercising his Constitutional authority of returning bills to said Congress with his objections when they appeared to him to be unconstitutional or inexpedient. And further, this respondent has also expressed the opinion, both in his communications with Congress and in his addresses to the people, that the policy adopted by Congress in reference to the States lately in insurrection did not tend to peace, harmony or union, but on the contrary did tend to disunion and the permanent disruption of the States, and that in following its said policy laws had been passed by Congress in violation of the fundamental principles of the Government, and which tended to consolidation and despotism. And such being his deliberate opinion, he would have felt himself unmindful of the high duties of his office if he had failed to express them in his communications to Congress, or in his addresses to his fellow citizens when called upon by them to express his opinion on matters of public and political consideration.

And this respondent, further answering the tenth article, says that he has always claimed and insisted, and now claims and insists, that both in his personal and private capacity of a citizen of the United States, in the political relations of the President of the United States, to the people of the United States, whose servant, under the duties and responsibilities of the Constitution of the United States, the President of the United States should always remain, this respondent had and has the full right, and in his office of President of the United States is held to the high duty of forming and on fit occasions expressing opinions of and concerning the legislation of Congress proposed, in respect of its wisdom, expedience, justice, worthiness, objects, purposes and public service, as well in Congress as otherwise, and under no other rules or limits upon this right of freedom of opinion, and of freedom of speech, or responsibility, or amenability for the actual exercise of such freedom of opinion and freedom of speech, than attend upon such rights and their exercise on the part of all other citizens of the United States and on the part of all other public servants.

And this respondent, further answering said tenth article, says that the several occasions on which, as is alleged in the several specifications of the said article, this respondent addressed his fellow citizens on subjects of public and political consideration, were not, any of them, sought or planned by this respondent, but on the contrary each of said occasions arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accustomed right of the people of the United States to call upon their public servants and express to them their opinions, wishes and feelings upon matters of public and political consideration, and to invite from such of their public servants an expression of their opinions, views and feelings on matters of public and political consideration. And this respondent claims and insists, before this honorable Court, and before all the people of the United States, that of or concerning this his right of freedom of opinion and freedom of speech, and this his exercise of such rights of all matters of public and political consideration, and in respect of all public servants and persons whatsoever engaged in or connected therewith, this respondent, as a citizen or as President of the United States, is not subject to the question of impeachment or inculpation in any form or manner whatsoever.

And this respondent says that neither the said tenth article, nor any specification thereof, nor any allegation therein contained, teaches or relates to any official act or doing of this respondent in the office of the President of the United States, or in the discharge of any of its constitutional or legal duties or responsibilities, but said arttcle and the specifications and allegations thereof, wholly and in every part thereof, question fully the descretion or propriety of freedom of opinion or freedom of speech as exercised by this respondent as a citizen of the United States, in his personal right and capacity, and without allegation or imputation against this respondent of the violation of any law of the United States, touching or relating to freedom of speech, or its exercise by the citizens of the United States, or by this respondent as one of said citizens, or otherwise, and he denies that, by reason of any matter in said article or specifications alleged, he has said or done anything indecent or unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

And in answer to the eleventh article this respondent denies that on the 18th day of August, 1866, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, he did by public speech or otherwise declare or affirm in substance, or at all, that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States, authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same, or that he did then and there declare or affirm that the said Thirty-ninth Congress was a Congress of only a part of the States, in any sense of meaning, other than that ten States of the Union were denied representation therein, or made any or either of the declarations in this behalf in the said article alleged, as denying or intending to deny that the legislation of said Thirty-ninth Congress was obligatory upon this respondent, except so far as this respondent saw fit to approve the same; and as to the allegation in said article that he thereby did intend or mean to be understood that said Congress had not power to propose amendments to the Constitution, this respondent says that in said address he said nothing in reference to the snbject of amendments of the Constitution, nor was the question of the competency of said Congress to propose such amendments in any way mentioned, or considered, or referred to by this respondent, nor in what he did say had he any intent regarding the Senate, and he denies the allegation so made to the contrary thereof.

But this respondent, in further answer in respect of said allegations of said eleventh article, hereinbefore traversed and denied, claims and insists upon his personal and official right of freedom of opinion and freedom of speech, and his duty in his political relations as Presideni of the United States to the people of the United States, in the exercise of such freedom of speech, in the same manner, form and effect as he has in this behalf stated the same in his answer to said tenth article, and to the same effect as if he repeated the same, and further claims and insists as in said answer to the tenth artiele he has claimed and insisted, he is not subject to the question inquisition of impeachment, or inculpation in any form or manner of or concerning such rights of freedom of opinion or freedom of speech, or his said alleged exercise thereof.

And this respondent further denies that on the 21st day of February, in the year 1868, or any other time, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, in pursuance of any such declaration as in that behalf in said eleventh article alleged, or otherwise, he did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed the 2d of March, 1867, by unlawfully devising or contriving, or attempting to devise or contrive means by which he should prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of Secretary of the Department of War, or by unlawfully devising or attempting to devise or contrive means to prevent the execution of an act entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2d, 1867, or to prevent the execution of an act entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867.

And this respondent, further answering the said eleventh article, says he has in his answer to the first article set forth in detail the acts and proceedings done and taken by this respondent to and towards or in the matter of the suspension or removal of said Edwin M. Stanton in or from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, with the time, modes, circumstances, intents, views, purposes, and opinions of official obligation under and with such acts, steps and proceedings were done and taken, and he makes answer to this eleventh article of the matters in his answer to the first article pertaining to the suspension or removal of said Stanton to the same intent and effect as if they were here repeated and set forth.

And this respondent further answering said tenth article, denies that by means or reason of anything in said article alleged, this respondent as President of the United States did on the 21st of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit or was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office. And this respondent, further answering the said eleventh article, says that the same and matters therein contained, do not charge or allege the commission of any act whatever by this respondent in his office of President of the United States, nor the omission by this respondent of any act of official obligation or duty in his office of President of the United States, nor the said article, nor the matters therein contained, name, designate or define any mode of form, of attempt, device, contrivance or means of attempt at device or contrivance whereby this respondent can know or understand what act or mode or form of attempt, device, contrivance or means, or of attempt, device, contrivance or means are imputed to or charged against this respondent in his office of President of the United States, or intended so to be, or whereby this respondent can more fully or definitely make answer unto the said article than he hereby does.

And this respondent, in submitting to this honorable Court this, his answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him, respectfully reserves leave to amend and add to the same, from time to time, as may become necessary or proper, and when and as such necessity and propriety shall appear.

[Signed,] ANDREW JOHNSON.

Henry Stanbery, B. R. Curtis, Thos. A. R. Nelson, Wm. M. Evarts, U. S. Groesbeck, Counsel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

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They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

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In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retentions, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings. This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING.

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhea, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S,

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ja3:MWF

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn'a

Ja30:k67F

MALT.—500 BUSHELS

FALL BARLEY MALT,

Received and for sale by

McBANE & ANJER,

141 WATER STREET.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1868.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
Pittsburgh, March 5th, 1868.

PROPERTY OWNERS

ON FIFTH STREET,

Between Market and Smithfield streets, are requested to put in all pipes connecting with the Sewer, Water or Gas Pipes,

BEFORE THE 10TH OF APRIL,

After which date no permits will be granted for opening said street.

mh19: H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

JOHN PECK, Ornamental Hair

HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, No. 92 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh.

Always on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' WIGS, BANDS, CURLS; Gentlemen's WIGS, TOPEES, SCALPS, GUARD CHAINS, BRACELETS, &c. ☞ A good Price in cash will be given for RAW HAIR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting done in the neatest manner. mh2:n3

AUCTION SALES.

BY PALMER & PHILLIPS.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS,

Dry Goods and Notions,

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

BY A. LEGGATE.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES AT AUCTION.—Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY, March 25th, at 10 o'clock, at J. B. Dalzell's Store, Diamond, Allegheny, the entire stock of superior quality of Groceries, Fixtures, Tea Canisters, Platform and Counter Scales, Scoops, Measures, &c. The particular attention of the trade is invited to the superior qualities of Teas, of which there is a considerable stock.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
mh21 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH CANAL STREET, 4TH WARD, ALLEGHENY, AT AUCTION.—Will be sold, on the premises, on THURSDAY, March 26th, at 2 o'clock, that desirable two-story Brick House and Lot, No. 115 South Canal. The house contains nine rooms, with a wide hall and a good cellar; gas, and having a pressed brick front; all in good order. The lot is 25 feet front, running back 124 feet to Carpenter's alley. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to procure a comfortable home, in a good locality, and on easy terms.

mh23 A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

SECURITY AND COMFORT FOR

THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

J. B. HARRIS' SAFETY FIRE JACKET,

Car Heater and Moderator,

For SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES, dispensing with the use of Stoves and Fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the Jacket may be attached.

Having obtained of the United States Letters Patent for a Safety Jacket which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars, &c., wherever pipes as conductors are made dangerous by being overheated and security desired. I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.

J. B. HARRIS.

☞Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner of Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe29:n80

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF

DRAYS, HACKS, &c.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's Office of the City of Pittsburgh FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30th, 1860, and and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860.

All Licenses not paid on or before MAY 15, 1868, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police for collection, subject to his fee of 50 cents for the collection thereof, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse "	12 00
Each Four Horse "	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by Two Horses, Eighteen Dollars each. For each additional Horse used in any of the above vehicles, One Dollar.

SAMUEL ALLINDER,
City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 18, 1868.

F. W. C. FELD.

DEALER IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Tanners' Scraps, Ceroons, Cattle Tails,

BONES, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, &C.

Office and Warehouse, No. 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, nearly opposite the Post Office,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MWF

MARBLE & SLATE MANTLES,

AT THE

PITTSBURGH STEAM MARBLE AND SLATE WORKS.

Office and Warerroom—319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Warerroom on second floor.

Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Workmanship not excelled in any place, and prices as low as in Eastern cities. Marble Mantles or Furniture Slabs which have become discolored by smoke, oils or acids, can be Marbleized and made to look as well as new.

There is no other place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured.

All kinds of Marble Work done in the best manner. Marble Cutters supplied with Sawed Marble at Eastern prices, carriage added.

W. W. WALLACE.

no13:d

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS

CLINTON MILL—STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL—NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H Hartman, John B. Livingston.

Cash paid for Paper Stock. Ja29:o88

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—The undersigned having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated

COPLEY POT CLAY,

Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity to those wishing to procure this superior article. During fifteen years' use of this Clay, we have arrived at such proportions as we believe makes it a better article for pots than any in the market, we having secured an average stand of SIX, EIGHT and TEN MONTHS. We will furnish receipes for the proportion of the mixture of this Clay to persons purchasing. The Clay is ground and moulded in lumps for delivery.

DITHRIDGE & SON,
Fort Pitt Glass Works,
Washington Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish to the trade the UNIVERSAL WRINGER of the manufacturer's wholesale prices, put up in cases of half dozen and one dozen. A full supply at wholesale and retail, will always be found on hand.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
fe10 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

WASHINGTON MILLS,

WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR and CHOPPED FEED. Orders delivered in either city free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice.

MALT—20,000 bushels prime

BARLEY MALT,

FOR SALE BY

GILMORE, STRAUB & CO., Malsters,

South Canal Street, near Chestnut, Allegheny, Pa

mh9:m&1:d&T

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND

and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS, And TURNED SPOKES, HAY RAKES and FORKS, At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.

Je8:n86 COLEMAN, FORRESTER & CO.

BELTING.—Leather and Gum

Belting; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing, Gaskets, &c., of the best quality and at lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction; also, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
fe10 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING.....MANAGER.
T. B. HANN.....STAGE MANAGER.

Brilliant success of the incomparable young artiste,

LOTTA. LOTTA. LOTTA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, 1868, the performance will commence with the farce of a

QUIET DAY.

After which the two act comedy of

CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE.

Charlotte Clopier, with medley.....Lotta.

To conclude with the glorious farce of

FAMILY JARS.

Liddy, with songs and dance.....Lotta.

In preparation, Charles Dickens' and John Brougham's LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FRED AIMS.....MANAGER.
GUST BARTON.....STAGE MANAGER.

NEW FIRST CLASS STARS.

THIS EVENING will appear the celebrated artiste,

M'LLE ANNETTI GALLETTI,

Supported by the great MONS. CARDELLA.

Entire new entertainment, introducing the great Star Company.

The performance will conclude with the new burlesque of the

MAID OF THE SAW-MILL RUN.

Matinee every Saturday afternoon.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will Deliver Three Lectures at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

On the following subjects, viz:

MONDAY EVENING, March 23d,

Temperance.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 24th,

Curiosity.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25th,

Eloquence and Orators,

Reserved seats for one or all of the evenings for sale at 2:30 P. M. Saturday, at the Academy of Music. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 25c. extra. Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture at 7:45. mh19

PROF. COWPER'S

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY,

At his new Assembly Rooms, 51 FIFTH STREET, opposite Old Theatre. New Classes now forming, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, Ladies', Masters' and Misses' Class at 3 P.M. Prof. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at the St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties. fe22:t21

PROF. CARPENTER'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

PHILO HALL, No. 75 THIRD STREET, now open for the reception of pupils. Days of Tuition—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., for Ladies, Masters and Misses. Terms, $5. Evenings for Gents—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock. Terms, $10. Soiree every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. je29:k61

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE NEELD, General Agent.
Office, 82 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home Institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

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Andrew Ackleu,	Phillip Reymer,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison,
D. Ihmsen.	no27

PENNSYLVANIA

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTTSBURGH.

OFFICE, 21 FIFTH STREET, BANK BLOCK.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by Fire exclusively.

LEONARD WALTER, President.
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INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, 435 & 437 CHESTNUT ST., NEAR 5TH.

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CHARLES G. BANCKER, President.
EDW. C. DALE, Vice President.
W. C. STEELE, Secretary, *pro tem.*
J. GARDNER COFFIN, AGENT.
North West corner Third and Wood Streets.
mh29:w15

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE, No. 37 EIFTH STREET, BANK BLOCK.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
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DIRECTORS:

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Charles Hays,	Capt. J. T. Stockdale.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFIC

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Meeting of the County Union Executive Committee—County Convention to be Held June 28th—Three Conventions Ordered.

The Republican Union Executive Committee of Allegheny county met pursuant to call at three o'clock, Tuesday, March 24th, at the office of C. C. Taylor, Esq., on Grant street.

The meeting was called to order by Jacob H. Miller, Esq., Chairman, C. C. Taylor, Esq., Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the County Convention to nominate candidates for the county offices, members of the State Legislature, and member of Congress.

Mr. Finley, of Collins township, moved that the Convention be held before the meeting of the National Convention at Chicago.

Mr. Herron moved to amend by saying that the primary elections be held on the 30th of May, and the Convention to meet Tuesday, June 2d, 1867. The motion as amended was adopted.

Alexander Hilands, Esq., moved that three Conventions be called; one to meet at the Court House to be styled the County Convention, said Convention to nominate candidates for the County offices and members of the State Legislature; one to meet at the City Hall, Pittsburgh, to be styled the Congressional Convention of the twenty-second Congressional district, to nominate a candidate for Congress for said district; one to meet in the Council Chamber, Allegheny, to be composed of delegates from the district on the north side of the river, to appoint conferees to meet with the conferees from Butler and Armstrong counties, to nominate a candidate for Congress for the twenty-third district. Each election district in the county to elect four delegates, two for the county Convention and two for the Congressional Conventions.

W. B. Hunter moved to amend by adding that the County Convention nominate the Legislative ticket also.

The motion of Mr. Hilands, as amended by Mr. Hunter, was adopted.

Mr. C. C. Taylor submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby denounce the recent attempt of the Philadelphia Convention to arrogate to itself the power of choosing district congressional delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, and also the power binding, by instructing, all the delegates throughout the State to vote as a unit, as a gross and arbitrary assumption of power on the part of the majority of the Convention.

The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

W. B. Negley, Esq., submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates to the several conventions be requested to vote in convention for their choice of candidates *viva voce*, and not by marking as heretofore, and that the chairman, in making out the call, set forth this resolution therein.

Resolved, That the County Convention be requested to readopt the district system in nominating candidates for the State Legislature.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote of the Convention.

Annual Report of Fire Marshal Murphy.

The annual report of N. G. Murphy, Esq., Fire Marshal of Allegheny County, was presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas on Monday last. The period included in the report embraces from March 25th, 1867, to March 25th, 1868. The following interesting statistics are furnished Number of fires, 77; nnmber of alarms sounded, 146; false alarms, 5; aggregate loss from fires, $793,037; amount of insurance on property wholly or partially destroyed, $786,750; insurance loss, $254,679. The heaviest losses reported during the year were: Fairview Oil Refining Works, loss $55,000; Reese, Graff & Dull's Rolling Mill, explosion and fire, loss not stated; Great Western Gun Works, in which 66,706 stand of arms were burned, loss $57,372; Wallace's Machine Shops, loss $50,000; A. H. English & Co.'s Book House, loss $120,000; McKeon's Oil Distillery, loss $50,000. There were nineteen lives lost by fire and explosion during the year.

The report recommends the adoption by the Legislature of Mr. Ford's bill for the appointment of an Inspector of Stationary Boilers, deprecates the practice of building with weak side and foundation walls, and urges the appointment of some experienced builder as a Building Inspector. The Marshal pays a deserved tribute to the members of the Fire Department, and concludes his report with the following table, showing the losses of fire sustained in Allegheny county during the four years he has held his office, which he deems as near correct as it is possible to ascertain:

	Gross Loss.	Ins Loss.	Am't Ins.
From Aug. 20, '64, to March 27, '67	$ 266,128	$ 134,741	$ 235,378
For year ending March 26, '66	741,225	336,014	876,663
For year ending March 25, '67	868,176	500,582	867,643
For year ending March 23, '68	793,037	254,679	786,874
Totals	$2,668,546	$1,226,016	$2,765,958

The Illicit Distillery Case—Final Hearing—The Parties Held to Bail in $1,000 Each for Their Appearance at Court.

The case of A. Cosgrave, R. A. Colville and W. H. Sturgeon, charged, on oath of officer Keyser, with defrauding the government by distilling whiskey illicitly, came up before United States Commissioner Gamble for a final hearing yesterday.

Mr. Weldon, of the firm of Kelley & Weldon, plumbers, and W. Ryan, an employe of the firm, were examined and testified that they put connecting pipes in the building from the mash tub in the third story to the still in the cellar, and that they had been employed by the accused under whose direction the work was done. The defendants waived a further hearing, and were held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each for their appearance at the next term of the United States Coart.

Rosolutions of Respect.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote by the Methodist Conference, previous to the adjournment of that body:

WHEREAS, The sad intelligence of the death of Charles Simpson, the son of our beloved Bishop Simpson, has reached us, and deeply sympathizing with him and his family in their bereavement; therefore,

Resolved, That, as a Conference, we extend to the afflicted family our sincere condolence, and pray that they may be graciously sustained by the consolations of our holy religion.

Resolved, That a copy of this be forwarded by the Secretary to the family, and that it be published in the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*.

Committee—W. A. Davidson, A. J. Endsley, S. P. Wolf.

Enforcing Payment.

Michael McMorris made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Mr. Geo. P. Vierheller, proprietor of the Broadway saloon, with assault and battery. It appears from the testimony that McMorris and his brother went into the saloon and called for oysters. After eating the oysters Michael paid for them and called cigars for himself and brother, and after receiving them, handed one to his brother and started out, leaving the brother to pay for them. He got outside the door, when he was accosted by Vierheller, who ordered him to go back and pay for the cigars. He declined to go in, when Vierheller caught him by the coat, led him inside the door and struck him several times with his fist. The accused was arrested and held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for his appearance at court.

Firemen's Relief Association—Reorganization—Election of Officers

Persuant to adjournment of a meeting held Saturday evening in response to a call published by John T. Logan, Esq., Treasurer and only surviving officer of the Society for the Relief of Disabled Fireman, the members of the Society held a meeting at the Mayor's office at three P. M, yesterday for the purpose of reorganization. The meeting was called at the instance of Messrs. James Park, Jr., R. Edwards, D. Fitzsimmons, Samuel Fahnestock, P. A, Madeira, Thomas M. Howe, William M. Lyon, Josiah King, James Irwin, and H. Childs, life members of the old organization, who desire to have the original design of the society carried out. There was a respectable number in attendance, including representatives from nearly all the fire companies in the city.

The meeting was organized by calling Josiah King, Esq., to preside, and appointing Major Joseph Brown, Secretary.

After reading the call and stating the object of the meeting, Mr. King announced that the Chair was ready to entertain any proposition looking to a reorganization of the Society.

By request, Mr. Wm. M. Gormley arose and gave some reminiscences of the old organization. He said he was the only surviving member of the Board of Trustees elected in 1838. Up to the time of the disastrous fire in 1845 the Society had been in successful operation. At that fire the books and papers belonging to the Society were destroyed, and the association became extinct. The funds remaining in the hands of the the Treasurer had accumulated, until now, according to the report of that officer, they amounted to $8,329 09. He was in favor of a proper disposition of that fund, and to that end he recommended the formation of a new association, or a reorganization of the old one. The Society had existed thirty years ago, and there were now but few surviving members. The fund had accumulated in their hands, and all they now desired was to dispose of it in a legal manner. It was his wish to see the Society re-organized and in successful operation.

After some informal discussion, a motion was made and carried that a committee be appointed to audit the Treasurer's account.

Mr. Gregg said that in order to bring the matter in hand properly before the meeting he would move that an election for Trustees be held, and that two be elected from each fire company. The motion was carried.

An election for Trustees was then held, resulting in the selection of the following gentlemen:

TRUSTEES.

Eagle—Jos. Brown, John H. Hare.
Allegheny—Edward Gregg, Josiah King.
Vigilant—David Fitzimmons, James Irwin.
Duquesne—John Hamill, J. H. McElroy.
Niagara—Joseph Kay, Joseph Irwin.
Neptune—Wm. M. Gormley, F. Kohlbecker.

Mr. Hare offered an amendment to the by-laws of the society, fixing the amount of bonds required of the Treasurer at $10,000 instead of $2,000.

Mr. Robert Elliott thought as the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society would be revised in due time, the amendment was premature and unnecessary.

Mr. Joseph Irwin moved the adoption of the amendment.

The chair decided the motion out of order, inasmuch as the Constitution and By-Laws could not be amended without notice in writing.

The proposed amendment was, therefore, laid over.

On motion of Mr. Elliott, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Trustees.

MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

After the adjournment of the meeting the Trustees convened, with Josiah King, Esq., in the chair, and Mr. J. H. McElroy as Secretary.

An election for officers, viz: President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, was held with the following result:

Wm. M. Gormley, President; Josiah King, Vice President; Edward Gregg, Treasurer; Joseph Brown, Secretary; J. H. McElroy, Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Gregg moved that Messrs Brown, Hare and Irwin be appointed a committee to prepare a Constitution for the Society, the Committee to report at the next meeting. Carried.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the above committee.

Elegant Coaches.

In the matter of stylish vehicles, both public and private, Pittsburgh will compare favorably with larger cities east or west. It is a matter of pride that we have here large, complete and first-class manufactories, where light vehicles of all varieties are turned out, equal to any built elsewhere. One of the largest and best of these establishments, and one equal in point of workmanship to any in the country, is the carriage bazaar of Mr. John S. Shafer, located on Diamond alley, near Liberty street. Mr. Shafer not only manufactures all classes of vehicles, but keeps on hand the very finest and most elegant work of Eastern establishments. Among the most elegant turn-outs of the Eastern manufactories is the Clarence coach, one of which is now to be seen among Mr. Shafer's stock in his exhibition rooms. It is worth the time of any one to call and see this superb affair, for a description would give but a faint idea of its elegance. The "Clarence" is in every respect the finest coach made, no part of it but is of the best material and finished with the greatest care and nicety. The body is painted of two colors, part black and part a sort of maroon. The wheels are painted darker than maroon with stripes, and the body sits upon the "C" spring. Patent axles of the very best are used, and the whole make up is the neatest and most durable. The front of the body is oval in form and is all French glass; the frames containing it, two in number, running in grooves, to be pushed aside when required. Inside the vehicle is magnificent, all the coverings and trimmings being of brown satins. It contains also mirrors, and a trumpet by which to communicate with the driver. Velvet lugs are used, and the doors have ivory handles. Card steps are upon each side, which open and close with the doors. Altogether the "Clarence" is the prettiest and most luxurious coach we have ever seen.

Among the vehicles also on exhibition are two close-quartered coaches of Mr. Shafer's own manufacture. They are very neat and elegant, and certainly equal in every respect to Eastern make, and probably even more desirable. Mr. Shafer has on hand also a set of gold mounted harness to match the Clarence coach, which are certainly the finest and most elegant ever brought to this city. He keeps on hand, as an additional department of his business, a full assortment of harness, blankets, rugs and horse equipments generally, which it will be found he is prepared to sell lower than elsewhere.

We can confidently assure any and every one who wants a coach, carriage, buggy or other light vehicle, harness, &c., &c., that Mr. Shafer can accommodate them both as to price and quality to an advantage over other establishments. Owning his large building he is without the weight of rent upon him, and doing a very large business, a small per centage of profit is all he requires and all he asks. A visit to this mammoth establishment will interest and gratify every one.

Mt. Washington.

At the recent election the following Borough officers were chosen: Burgess, Isaac Broome. Council, Jas. Noble, Chas. Colmier, Christ. Bohmer, Peter Loffel, Wm. Halpin. Assessor, George Chivers. Auditor, Jas. Martin. Judge of Elections, J. C. Shaler. Inspectors of Elections, Fred. Bohmer, Sterly Cuthbert. School Directors, Riley Norris, Peter Loffel. Constable, Christ. Eisenhart.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the bankruptcy branch petitions for final discharge were filed by Wm. C. Forsythe, of Clinton, Allegheny county, Chas. R. Brown, of Corry, Erie county, and Silas R. Geer, of the same place, and the usual orders made by the Court.

Final discharges were granted to Wm. Steele, of Pittsburgh, and N. B. Fawcett, of Union Borough, Erie county, and certificates awarded.

Petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy were filed by Henry Daly, of Pittsburgh, and P. W. Barrett, of Ridgeway, Elk county.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

In the case of Dr. C. J. Keuchler, dentist, of Allegheny, indicted for committing a rape, on oath of Catharine Wurtz, who came to his office to have teeth extracted, and took chloroform, the jury found a verdict of guilty. The defendant, who had been under bail, was remanded for sentence. Motion for new trial.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Rachel Bliss, indicted for keeping a bawdy house on Wayne street, taken up on Tuesday last and interrupted by the illness of a juror, was resumed, and occupied the attention of the Court until adjournment without being concluded,

M. Swartzwelder, Esq., moved to quash the indictment for two reasons, *first*, that the indictment was found by the grand jury without any information having first been made, or without any hearing before a committing magistrate; and *second*, that the indictment is not a legal presentment of the grand jury, nor by the proper direction of the Court. The Court refused the motion.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

(*Monday's Session.*)

In the case of Lindsay vs. Lindsay et al. the jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $11,218.88.

In the above case, on Saturday, defendants' counsel moved for the discharge of the jury from its consideration, for the reason set forth in an affidavit of Henry Rabe, in substance: that upon Friday afternoon, at adjournment of Quarter Sessions, he had occasion to descend the small stairway leading toward the jail, and when he had reached the foot he saw and overheard Wm. Lindsay (the plaintiff) talking to Mr. Patterson, one of the jurors, and say "well now, you go up and stick out to the last and don't give up;" these words were spoken by Lindsay as he separated from Patterson; affiant followed up the stairway to be sure of the fact that he was not mistaken in the person of Mr. Patterson.

Monday Judge Stowe granted the following rule: "And now to wit, March, 23d, 1868, an affidavit having been filed in this case, (Lindsay vs. Lindsay et. al.) to the effect that the plaintiff had held a conversation with Joseph Patterson, one of the jurors impannelled in said case, after the jury had retired for the purpose of considering on their verdict, the tendency and purpose of which was to induce said juror to return a verdict in his behalf, rule granted to show cause why said William Lindsay should not be attached for contempt of this court. *By the Court.*"

Robert F. Weddell vs. A. Guckenheimer & Bros. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,868.50.

Stoffer & Todd vs. Richard Keefe. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $151.

S. W. Evans vs. Jos. Ross. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $278.

W. J. Steel & Bro. vs. Gwynne & Stoneman. Jury out.

The court reappointed N. Grattan Murphy as Fire Marshal for the current year.

(*Tuesday's Session.*)

In the case of Steel & Bro. vs. Gwynn & Stoneman, reported yesterday, the jury found for plaintiffs in the sum of $135.85.

A motion for a new trial in the case of W. Lindsay vs. T. W. Lindsay et al., was made on part of defendants.

The case of M. Hanauer vs. Frederick Walker and wife was taken up. The jury impannelled was withdrawn and plaintiff took a non-suit.

Court adjourned until to-day.

Mr. Gough.

There is little room for wonder why this gentleman always draws such houses as that which greeted him last night; his eloquence is of that sympathetic, magnetic kind which reaches the hearts of the simple as well as the heads of the wise; his elocution is admirable, and his anecdotes spicy, fresh and always apt. Consequently the audience yesterday evening listened with rapt attention, taking to heart—we hope—the truths with which the lecture was laden, and showing by their applause how well they appreciated the humor of the lecturer, whose occasional slight provincialisms and inattention to grammar were passed over unnoticed or unheeded among so much that was excellent. To-night Mr. Gough, with his lecture on "Eloquence and Orators," will close the lecture season. Fourteen lectures, instead of twelve, have been given to the season subscribers, and we are glad to know that the Young Men's Mercantile Library has profited pecuniarily by its endeavors to furnish the intellectual portion of our public with congenial winter evening entertainment. We congratulate heartily the Association on the eminent merits and fitness of its Lecture Committee.

Riot in Indiana Township.

A riot occurred at the house of Andrew Miller, the place of holding the elections in Indiana township, Friday last. We were unable to learn any of the particulars, further than the names of the following persons, who are said to have been engaged in the affair: Andrew Breiner, Dominec Fisher, John and Ed. Cable, Andrew Miller, John Sleigh, Michael, Peter, Charles and Joseph Clouse, Wm, Harty, W. H. McClaran, Thomas Brown, Charles Yuter and John Hoffman. The names were returned to Assistant District Attorney Riddell, by John Maeder, Constable of that township, and ordered to be placed upon the Information Docket. The matter will be brought before the Grand Jury.

McIlwaine's Stock Sales.—The following stocks were sold Tuesday evening, March 24th, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Third National Bank	129	75
Third National Bank	130	00
Second National Bank	96	25
Second National Bank	96	75
Allegheny National Bank	60	00
Allegheny Trust Co	57	75
Lawrenceville Savings Bank	36	00
Monongahela Navigation Co	44	50
Western Insurance Co	43	00
Connellsville Railroad	13	00

Street Fight.—A disgraceful street fight occurred on Federal street, Allegheny, Monday evening, between Henry Seiple and Joseph Higgins. The parties were arrested by the police and taken to the Mayor's office. They were held for a hearing yesterday morning, but at the time fixed the Mayor received a note from each of them, stating that they were confined to to their beds, and unable to attend the hearing. Their cases were continued.

Prosecution Withdrawn.—Wm. N. Fleming, of Peebles, yesterday withdrew the information made by him on the 12th instant, against D. W. C. Bidwell and Henry Phipps, Jr., charging them with keeping and maintaining a powder magazine within the city limits, in violation of a city ordinance.

Assault and Battery.—Caroline Opp made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging John S. Johnson with assault and battery. The parties reside in West Pittsburgh. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record by H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, Monday, March 23d, 1868:

Samuel B. Cluley, Sheriff, to Henry E. White, December 4, 1867, interest of Jacob Cornelius to lot in Oakland township.....$550

Michael Bishop to Jacob Weygandt, March 19, 1868, lot No. 104 on Pike street, Lawrenceville, 16 by 110 feet.....$2,300

Mrs. Nancy C. B. Hutchinson to Henry P. Throop, February 15, 1867, lot No. 29 in Adams' plan of lots, corner of Adams and Quarry streets, Fifth ward, Pitsburgh, 50 by 294 feet.....$2,000

Henry P. Throop to Caleb Russel, March 3, 1868, the above described lot and a tract of land in McClure township, containing 50 acres.....$16,000

James Caven to Mary Curley, October 26, 1867, lot on corner of Jane and Chestnut streets, Mansfield, 35 by 75 feet.....$102

James Caven to Mary Curley, November 12, 1867, lot on Chestnut street, Mansfield, 35 by 75 feet.....$102

Andrew Burnes to Mary H. Shone, March 18, 1868, lot en Fulton street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 21 by 100 feet.....$6,500

Joseph Graff to William Smith, March 20, 1868, lot No. 20 in O'Hara's plan of lots on Penn street, 23 feet front, with buildings.....$8,500

Adam J. Able to Henry Able, June 1, 1866, tract of land in Pine township, containing 160 acres.....$1,000

Wm. Hune to Henry Able, April 2, 1866, six lots on Clark street, 7th ward, Pitts- No. 80, 81, 82, 86, 87 and 88.....$4,200

Samuel B. Cluley, Sheriff, to Geo. C. Reis, et al, May 4, 1867, interest of Wm. Reis to lot on Colwell street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 68 by 90 feet, with buildings.$3,500

Jas. S. Negley to John R. Baum, March 10, 1868, interest of said Negley to the estate of Alexander Negley, deceased, in Alletownship, containing 7 acres.....$3,500

Wm. Lemmon to B. L. Reid, March 17, 1868, part of lot No. 77 in Aaron Hart's plan of lots on Grove Hill, Liberty township, 20 by 132 feet.....$2,800

David N. White to Wm. Reed, March 9, 1868, lot at the corner of Broad and Bank streets, in the borough of Sewickley, 284 by 210 feet with buildings.....$16,000

Francis Bohni et al. to Francis Wagner, January 2, 1868, lot No. 14 in Bloomfield, 40 feet front on Juniper street.....$275

Henry Wackenhuth to Francis Redman, March 17, 1868, lot on Jackson street, Second ward, Allegheny, 20 by 175 feet, ...$2,000

Jacob Kisler to John McClelland, February 7, 1818, tract of land in Plum township, containing 8 acres 32 perches.....$30

James Curry et al. to William Means et al., March 13, 1868, tract of land in Patton township, containing 200 acres and 24 perches.....$9,000

Frank Notton to Wm. Rabe, March 21, 1868, lot on Harmony street, Birmingham, 20 by 64 feet.....$425

John S. Brown to Thos. M. Carlisle, March 9, 1868, lot No. 95 in Dithridge & Rees' plan of lots in Oakland township, 40 by 164 feet.....$2,600

John Chislett to Edward Magin et al. Jan. 30, 1864, lots No. 37 and 38 on Canal street, Second ward Allegheny, 54 by 96 feet, ...$4,000

James E. Karns to Jacob Bulliott, October 14, 1868, two lots in Springdale.....$350

Elizabeth Elbert, et. al. to Valentine Schraber, October 25th, 1867, lot in Reserve township, 78 by 115 feet.....$775

Cyprian Preston to Mrs. Catharine Carter, gheny county.....$5,800

James H. Mundy, to the Homœapathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary, of Pittsburgh, January 11, 1868, lot on Front and Second streets, 67 by 160 feet.....$22,000

Francis Taylor to Rachel Miller, et. al., March 21, 1868, lot on Second street, Pittsburgh, 30 feet front.....$1

L. P. Hitchcock, et. al., to John Morrison, July 1, 1865, lot No. 32 in Liggett's plan of lots, on Bedford street, 22 by 123 feet—consideration, yearly rent of $30, payable semi-annually.....

Joseph Necklin to Patrick H. Morgan, August 1, 1867, lot on Charlotte street, Lawrenceville, 27 by 100 feet $950

A. J. Woolslayer to William Maddrill, February 21, 1868, lots No. 46 and 47 in Woolslayer's plan of lots in Collins township, 25 by 100 feet.....$1,500

John Robinson to Mathew B. Eyster, March 18, 1868, tract of land in Ohio township, containing 4 acres and 93 perches...$2,250

Henry S. Oburn to Johnson Frye, Dec. 18, 1867, lots No. 1 and 2 on Main street, in the borough of Braddock, 40 by 125 feet, ...$1,500

Conrad Fehr to Joseph Schirner, March 21, 1868, lot No. 8 in Galway's plan of lots on O'Hara street, Third ward, Allegheny, 20 by 100 feet.....$1,500

Frederick Hartman to Robert Campbell, March 17, 1868, lot on Main street, Sharpsburg, 50 by 110 feet.....$1,375

Jacob Fiedler to Christian Falkenstein, March 3, 1868, lots No. 75 and 76 in the plan of the village of Amity, fronting on Clay street, 96 by 100 feet.....$2,000

Mrs. D. S. Campbell to David E. Morris, March 21, 1868, tract of land in Liberty March 3d, 1868, lot on Colwell street, Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, 22 by 74 feet with buildings.....$4,500

Thomas Cool to Augustine Cool, March 4th, 1868, half acre of land in Finley township.....$500

Sheriff Cluley to James M. Burns, February 29th, 1868, interest of Sarah B. Drayden, in lot and building on the corner of Broad and Thorn streets, Sewickley.....$3,600

Samuel Neeley to Hilliary Hemler, March 29th, 1867, 94 perches of land in McCandles township, ...$5,300

Henry Cowan to Hugh A. Cowan, August 28th, 1862, lot in Robinson township nominal.

Jas. Negley to Christopher King, Nov. 7th, 1867, lot in Liberty township....$1,000

J. G. Davis to Daniel McCasey, December 18th, 1867,. 2 lots in Liberty township, 26 by 100 feet on Shakespear street.....$550

Narrow Escape.

Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock. Thomas Hoover, a butcher, narrowly escaped being run over by an engine at the railroad crossing on Federal street. He was driving a horse, attached to a butcher's wagon, down the street, and just as the horse stepped upon the track a locomotive ran out of the yard, struck the horse and front wheels of the wagon and carried them a distance of one hundred feet before the engineer could stop the engine. Mr. H. was thrown from the wagon and seriously injured. The horse was slightly injured and the wagon literally demolished. Mr. Hoover says there was no flagman on the track at the time.

Temperance Meeting.—The Allegheny Citp Temperance League held a regular meeting last evening in the Rebecca street Methodist Church, Rev, Mr. Crowther presiding. After an eloquent appeal to the Throne of Grace the meeting was addressed in an argumentative and effective manner by Rev. A. K. Bell. His discourse was listened to with marked attention, and was quite a masterly effort.

Severely Injured.—Philip Harbison, in the employ of Magin & Bro., while attempting to walk the trestle work of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, across Lacock street, Allegheny, Monday evening, fell through to the street, a distance of twenty feet, sustaining severe bruises, about the body and head, and producing concussion of the brain, He was taken to Mercy Hospital.

Murder.—A murder was committed at Miller's station, on the Cleveland Railroad, on Sunday last, a man named Jerry Cuen shooting and killing a neighbor named George Leggett. The parties had quarrelled the day before, and the deceased, in an intoxicated condition, attempted to force his way into the house of Cuen to renew the fight, when he was shot with a musket. The murderer delivered himself up to the authorities.

Double Width Heavy Sheeting and Pillow Casing, 18¾c, at Barker's.

Severely Burned.—Mrs. Rosanna Goldborough, wife of Joseph Goldborough, residing on Chestnut street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, was severely burned Monday evening, by overturning a kerosene oil lamp upon the stove, which set fire to her clothing. The family being in indigent circumstances, she was removed to the City Home, where she is receiving proper attention. Doubts are entertained of her recovery.

Serious Accident.—John Jahn, a child about nine years of age, was seriously injured Monday evening by being run over by a horse attached to a brewery wagon. The child was playing in front of its mother's door, on Ohio street, Allegheny, where it was knocked down by the horse, which stepped on his shoulder, dislocating it and terribly lacerating the flesh. The injuries are considered of a serious nature,

Committed for a Hearing.—Edward Andrews, who was arrested on a charge of picking the pocket of John Savage, an account of which was published in the GAZETTE of yesterday, was committed to jail for a hearing.

—A traveling company under the management of one Gus. Mortimer, performed the "Black Crook" at Farrar Hall last week in Erie with good effect. The troupe embraced about a dozen ladies and half-a-dozen men. They were boarded at Brown's Hotel, seven of the ballet girls being accommodated with three beds in one room, and the remainder not quite so snugly. The leading actor, Mr. Wallack, had induced Mortimer to pay the board and hall bills up to Sunday. About the middle of the week Mortimer and wife had a grand conjugal quarrel, ending in the lady's packing up all of her goods, and most of his, and going to Buffalo. The other ladies felt very sorry for her. On Sunday it was discovered that Mr. Mortimer had himself quietly disappeared with all the funds, some $500, leaving his company with two weeks' salaries unpaid, and with no means of going ahead with the show or even getting out of town. It was a bad break-up, and Mrs. Mortimer's elopement was a little matrimonial dodge of the Mortimer family. Finally, the gentleman from whom Mortimer had leased the troupe and fixtures, came, supplied such funds as were needed, and the "Black Crook" has gone not to return again.—*Erie Gazette.*

—The Pithole *Recorder* says: A man named Thomas Donahue, was arrested Friday afternoon, on information made by Nelson Bishop, charging him with assault and battery. An examination was had before Esquire Keenan, which resulted in Donahue being held in the sum of $500 for his appearance at Franklin for trial—The parties reside at Shamburg. This is one of the most aggravated cases of assault and battery that we ever heard of, the prisoner Donahue having in the fracas bitten completely out the lower portion of Bishop's lower lip. A man that can reduce himself so low as to commit so brutal an act as this, deserves to be banished to the canibal islands."

—Mr. Henry Hollands writes us that the Brewery owned and operated by Messrs. Taylor and Jones, in Blossburg, was destroyed by fire Saturday night, March 7. The fire was discovered a little before midnight by some passers-by, who rescued the safe and books. It is believed to have been fired by some evil disposed person. Loss about $18,000, upon which there was a partial insurance.—*Bradford Reporter.*

CITY ITEMS.

Impeachment.

Andrew Johnson, the President, is now on trial before the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment. Whatever may come of it, people will be glad when it is at an end. One trial that has given universal satisfaction is the trial of the Weed Sewing Machine. It is certain that the name and fame it has earned cannot be impeached. It has always stood the test, and the representations made concerning it has, on every occasion, been verified. The Weed Machine is so simple that any one can learn to operate on it. The strongest evidence of its worth is the fact, boldly assrrted by the agent here, and as yet uncontradicted, that it has replaced in many families other machines that have heretofore borne good reputations. Again, the number of ladies and others who call to see it work and purchase it, is an important matter in its favor. We are informed that parties who possess other machines, considered among the first in the market, are offering them in part pay for the Weed machine. By paying a visit to the office of the agent for the Weed, Mr. R. H. Long, No, 112 Grant street, any and every one can see for themselves, and all who want to purchase can be accommodated as to price and terms. Call and see the Weed Sewing Machine work.

To Capitalists.—The books for subscription to the capital stock of the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway Company will be open at Gray's hotel, Jackson street, Second ward, at the office of W. P. Price, Real Estate Agent, No. 33 Ohio street, Allegheny, and at the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, No. 186 and 188 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, until April 2d, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.
3t W. M. CLANEY, President.

Dry Goods at wholesale, full lines of Staple and Fancy Goods, at less than Eastern prices, at Barker's.

At 2 p. m. this day, will be sold at auction new and second-hand Brussels, Ingrain, Hemp, Rag and Stair Carpets, superior Furniture, separate and in sets; Piano, Refrigerator, Fancy Window Shades, Engravings, Mirrors, Sewing Machines, &c., &c. Palmer & Phillips, Auctioneers.

Shirting Muslins 12½c.—See those selling at Barker's.

This Day at 10 a. m., at the Opera House Auction House, 60 Fifth street, will be sold Queensware, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Wines, Cigars, Canned Fruits, Fancy Window Shades, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Palmer & Phillips, Auctioneers.

Ginghams, 12½c—One case dark colors, at Barker's.

No Better Aperient can be found than Wilson's Pills. Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness and Torpid Liver are instantly relieved by them. All the druggists in the United States keep them.

Just Opened one of the handsomest assortment of ladies and misses' shoes at Robb's popular shoe house, 89 Market street, that has ever been brought to the city. Call in and see them.

Bed Quilts—A splendid stock in white and colored, all prices, at Barker's.

House and Lot in Allegheny at Auction.—The desirable property, 155 South Canal street, will be sold to-morrow at 2 o'clock. See advertisement by A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Best Prints—Newest styles in variety, 12½c, at Barker's.

Grocery Store at Auction.—The entire stock and trade of J. B. Dalzell, Allegheny Diamond, will be sold to-day at 10 o'clock. An attractive sale, A Leggate, Auctioneer.

Flannels, Spring and Summer makes, all colors, at Barker's.

Country Merchants buying Dry Goods should call at Barker's.

Shirt Fronts, all kinds, very cheap, at Barkers.

Table Damasks as low as 31c, at Barker's.

CITY ITEMS.

$50.00 Reward will be paid by Dr. Spencer, the eminent Dentist, No. 254 Penn street, in any case where he fails to extract the most difficult tooth *without pain.*

N. B.—Dr. S. is the originator of Laughing Gas in Pittsburgh.

"Oh! That will be Joyful!"

When men and women throw "Physic to the dogs," and when a trifle out of order, or to *prevent* getting out of order, take Plantation Bitters. Are you Dyspeptic, Nervous, Jaundiced, Hy'pped, Low Spirited, Weak, or are you sick and don't know what ails you? We have been—and was recommended to try the Plantation Bitters—which we did with great satisfaction and entire success. Delicate Females, Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of Sedentary Habits, are particularly benefited by these Bitters. The sale is perfectly enormous.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. MWF&F

We warrant the shoes of all descriptions to give perfect satisfaction as to wear and price. We deal in no auction shoes, but sell the very best. Ladies, misses, gents and boys are requested to call and see our stock, at Robb's Shoe House, 89 Market street.

To City and Country Merchants.—Having abundantly supplied ourselves with goods before the late extreme advance in prices, we are prepared to sell at less than eastern prices, and invite an examination of our stock. J. W. BARKER, & Co.,
59 Market street.

The Beaver, Pa., Local is *the* advertising medium in Beaver county—having double the circulation of any paper in the county. m23;3t

Step In and see our latest style of boots and shoes, all kinds and sizes, just the thing for spring wear, at Robb's Shoe House 89 Market street. No auction goods kept.

MARRIED:

DICK—CLARK—On Tuesday evening, March 24, at the St. Charles Hotel, by the Rev. O. H. Miller, of West Newton, Mr. JAMES A. DICK, of Indiana county, and Miss RUTH A. CLARK, of New Florence, Pa.

LOVE—MENOHER—On Tuesday evening, March 24th, 1868, by Rev. O. H. Miller, of West Newton, Mr. JAMES D. LOVE, of Indiana county, and Miss RACHEL MENOHER, of Westmoreland Co.

DIED;

PARKINSON.—On Saturday, February 29, 1368, in Stibersville, Belmont county, Ohio, in the 18th year of her age, ALICE A., youngest daughter of Mrs. Eliza J. Parkinson, formerly of McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, and No. 80 DIAMOND SQUARE, (by John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps always on hands the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut and Imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $20 upwards, all other Coffins in proportion. Carriages and Hearses furnished at low rates. Crape, Gloves, Plate and Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day and night.

EDWARD CZARNIECKI, UNDERTAKER, Office, No. 244 OHIO STREET, Allegheny. Metallic, Rosewood and other Coffins, with a complete stock of Funeral Furnishing Goods, on hand and furnished at shortest notice, at lowest prices. Sale and Livery Stables, corner of First and Middle streets. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Saddle Horses, &c., for hire.

MINERAL WATERS.

We are now receiving our SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY OF

Saratoga Star Spring Water.

Kissingen Water.

Vichy Water.

Congress Water, &c.

For sale by the bottle, dozen or gross.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,

Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

MWF

WOODRUFF'S PATENT PORTABLE BAROMETERS,

Have the following good qualities:

1st—Accuracy. 2d—Portability. 3d—Simplicity. 4th—Durability. 5th—Cheapness. 6th—Elegance of design and beauty. In fact, all the qualifications necessary for a good, reliable Barometer.

Call and get a Circular, giving description of the same; also, the endorsement of those having them in use, from the

GENERAL AGENTS,
DUNSEATH & HASLETT,
59 FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Adapted to a